The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894. NO. 3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48. P. M., aud arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
p. m.	a, m	a m.		a. m.	p. m.	
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 12
1 20	9 26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 59
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 17
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 10
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
		746	Rockhill			4 36
						4 20
2 30	10 42			9 58	2 40	
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

The presbytery of Huntingdon convened in the Presbyterian church at Clearfield, Monday evening of last week.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. John W. Bain from Isaiah xi: 9 and Revelation xx: 4.

After the sermon the presbytery was consecrated with prayer and proceeded to effect an organization.

Rev. J. F. Diener and Rev. J. C. Kelly were nominated for moderator. Mr. Kelley having declined, Mr. Diener was elected by acclamation. Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., of Everett, was elected recording clerk and Prof. C. J. Potts reading clerk. Rev. R. A. McKinley, D. D., the pastor of the church, read the report of the committee of arrangements suggesting that the sessions of the presbytery be held from 9. A. M. to 12 and from 2 P. M. to 5, and that one-half an hour be devoted to Christian Endeavor work; that the missionary sermon be preached this evening and that a popular temperance meeting be held on Wednesday evening. The reading of credentials and examination of those who seek admission to the presbytery was fixed as the first order for Tuesday morning.

The examinations of students of theological seminaries was fixed as the first order for Tuesday afternoon. The session closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Finney.

The morning's session of the presbytery was opened with devotional exercises which continued from 9 to 9.30. The exercises were lead by Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D.

The credentials of Rev. Robert George Williams, from the presbytery of Erie; Rev. W. E. Stewart, from the presbytery of Steubenville; Rev. D. E. Craighead, from the presbytery of Redstone; W. H. Wolverton, from the presbytery of New Brunswick, and Rev. J. E. Giffen, from the presbytery of Redstone, were read and deemed satisfactory, and after the usual examination these names were placed upon the roll of the presbytery. Rev. J. Vernon Bell, of the presbytery of Clarion, was invited to sit as a corresponding member. The minutes of previous meetings were read by the clerk and approved. The Rev. L. M. Brady, of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference, was introduced to the presbytery and invited to sit as a corresponding member. To expedite matters the suggestion was made and tactly sanctioned that the committee on Greek and Hebrew proceed to examine students upon these languages.

The second order for this afternoon is the election of commissioners to the general assembly. A testimonial was granted to Mr. David T. Neely, who is attending the Princeton seminary, so that he might engage in Sunday school work. Mr. William Jack, of the Houtzdale church, applied for permission to labor within the presbytery. He is now in the first year at the seminary. The permission was granted, with the understanding that he apply for license at June meeting. Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D., submitted his report as treasurer—the substance of which was, that more than $1500 had been contributed to assist feeble churches, and more than $1600 had been paid out, the latter exceeding the former amount by $102. The report was accepted and rendered to the committee on accounts and finance.

The certificate of Rev. H. Howard Stiles, from the presbytery of Allegheny, was read, found in order and after the usual examination he was received into the presbytery.

Rev. R. F. Wilson, from the committee appointed to purchase copies of the form of government reported reasons why none had been purchased. The committee was continued with the understanding that copies be purchased in the near future. The statement of Dr. Mathews that the work of presbyterial sustentation was being embarrassed by the suggestion of some that it ought to be abandoned called forth a strong defense of it in a paper by Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D.

The examination of Mr. Paul H. Gardner and Mr. Wilson on the subjects of theology, ecclesiastical history, sacraments and church government was reported and the examination was approved. Mr. Wilson from the text, "For we know that if one earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved we have an house eternal in the heavens," delivered a popular sermon. Human beings enjoy the privilege of dwelling under two conditions, the temporal and the eternal. The evidence for the latter is found in the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

In I. John, first chapter, the words "Follow Me" was Mr. Gardner's text. The introduction was derived from the context. The preacher then proceeded to show the simplicity and definiteness of these two words. He contrasted their simplicity with the intricate system of the Old Testament law.

The call of the second church, Altoona, for the pastoral services of Rev. H. H. Stiles, of Pittsburg, was read. The salary promised in the call was $2,000, with use of parsonage. The call was found in order and placed in the hands of Mr. Stiles and was accepted. The time for the installation of Mr. Stiles was fixed for the evening of April, 19; Rev. J. W. Bain to preside and propound the constitutional questions; Rev. J. B. Turner to preach the sermon; Rev. T. H. Robison, D. D., to charge the pastor, and Rev. H. G. Furbay the people.

The presbytery then proceeded to elect commissioners to the general assembly, and the following persons were nominated: Revs. D. H. Campbell, Mount Union; J. F. Diener, R. A. McKinley, D. D., Clearfield; George Elliott, Bellefonte; E. H. Mateer, McVeytown; George Chapell, Tylertown.

A committee was appointed to distribute and collect ballots.

The committee reported the names of those whom they recommended for aid and the amounts. Rev. J. W. Bain, from the committee on bills and overtures, reported. Rev. D. V. Mays and people were permitted to arrange financial matters among themselves.

Rev. S. A. Davenport was given permission in agreement with his people to secure an assistant for one year.

The committee on church erection recommended that $200 be granted to the church of Benvinsdale for the erection of a building.

Calls for the pastoral services of Rev. Thomas Catchey from the churches of Winbum and Tylertown were read, found in order and placed on the table.

A call from the congregation of Alexandria for the pastoral services of Rev. W. E. Stewart promising him a salary of $1,000 with use of parsonage was read, found in order and accepted by him.

James W. Roller, T. A. Appleby, Peter Cameron, H. L. Book, Albert Thompson, D. W. Woods and W. C. Pomeroy were nominated for lay commissioners to general assembly. The tellers reported the election of Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. George Elliott and Rev. R. A. McKinley, D. D., as commissioners to general assembly. Alternates, Rev. J. F. Diener, Rev. E. H. Mateer and Rev. George Chapelle.

Invitations for the presbytery to meet were given by the churches of Altoona First, Reedsville and Shade Gap. The presbytery returned thanks to Altoona First and Shade Gap for their invitation to meet at Reedsville. The time for the meeting was fixed for Tuesday at 2 P. M., instead of 11 A. M. as heretofore.

Mr. James Roller and Mr. T. A. Appleby were elected lay commissioners on the first ballot and Mr. H. L. Book on the third, with Messrs. Cameron, Wood and Pomeroy as alternates.

The following committee was appointed to install Rev. W. E. Stewart at Alexandria May 1:

Rev. D. V. Mays to preside and preach the sermon, Rev. E. H. Mateer to charge the people and Rev. J. B. Turner to charge the pastor.

Rev. W. H. Decker was appointed to preach the missionary sermon at the fall meeting, with Rev. H. H. Stiles as alternate.

A call from the Curwensville church for the pastoral services of Rev. D. E. Craighead, promising him $800 per annum with use of parsonage, was read, found in order and placed in his hands and was accepted by him.

The congregation of Beulah extended a call to Rev. J. E. Giffen promising him $800 with use of parsonage which was also read, found in order and accepted by him. May 5, at 2 o'clock was the time fixed for Mr. Giffin's installation at Beulah church and the following committee was appointed to perform that duty: Rev. H. T. Means to preside and preach the sermon; Rev. William Gemmil to charge the pastor and Rev. William Prideaux, to charge the people.

The missionary sermon was preached on Tuesday evening by Rev. Joseph Brown Turner, from the texts, "Come Over in Mascedonia and Help Us;" "Go Into All the World and Preach the Gospel to Every Creature" and "The Love of Christ Constraineth Us."

After the delivery of the missionary sermon a Christian Endeavor meeting for one half hour was conducted by Rev. H. H. Henry, of Birmingham. He introduced Rev. H. S. Finney, who spoke upon the topic, "The Pastor's Relation to the Christian Endeavor; Its Use and Abuse." The relation is that of the engineer to the engine—he controls the steam and turns it so as to act upon the driving wheels and push them along the track. So the pastor can control the energy of a spiritual nature manifested among the young. And as the engineer is carried with the engine, so the pastor is influenced by them. The pastor should not be too prominent and yet if wise he can control although unseen.

Rev. J. W. Bain spoke upon the topic, "The Subordination of the Christian Endeavor Society to the Church." He pointed out some dangers in the movement as they appeared to his mind. He criticized the practice of putting so much stress upon numbers; also the emphasis that was placed upon zeal with little reference to its direction. Broad and generous ideas attract the young. They are unwilling to be called narrow. He referred to the flippant manner in which young people engage in a consecration service and, the tendency to get a large number of prayers and exercises in a service of an hour. In the speaker's judgment there is also a weakening of denominational fidelity. There may be a great inward display and a great noise, but God may not be in it. These tendencies should be closely watched.

Rev. W. H. Decker spoke upon the topic, "The Hope of the Church." The mission of the church was to save the world—at least as much of it as was willing to be saved. This implied self-denial. It implied activity and activity especially among the young. Young people probably not better than others but the fact remains that they will be here when older ones are gone. He gave figures to show that the large proportion of those who are accepting Christ are less than 50 years of age. Of 1,600 in the audience at a child's meeting in Chicago, 1,400 had accepted Christ before the age of 20 and 180 of the remainder before the age of 30. If the church is to increase her force for the work of the future the importance of winning the young people becomes at once apparent. General Grant when entertained at a banquet in Hamburg was referred to by one of the speakers as the distinguished American who had saved his country. General Grant dissented and said that if he had fallen and all his generals had fallen with him there were others who would have come and taken their places. Our hope is in the young who may be trained to take our places.

The question box was opened by Rev. Emil Lewy, who read and answered the questions in an original and entertaining way. In reply to a question which reflected upon the Endeavor movement he made a ringing and vigorous defense, saying in conclusion that no pastor could do without Endeavor prayers. He asserted that the Endeavor societies had given $250,000 to missions. If there was danger of weakening denominational fidelity, in his opinion it was confined chiefly to undenominational societies.

Presbytery adjourned until Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The session was opened with devotional exercises, led by Rev. D. H. Campbell. The minutes of Tuesday's session were read and

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Home Religion."

TEXT: "*Return to thine own house and shew how great things God hath done unto thee.*"—Luke viii., 39.

After a fierce and shipwrecking night Christ and His disciples are climbing up the slaty shelving of the beach. How pleasant it is to stand on solid ground after having been tossed so long on the billows! While the disciples are congratulating each other on their marine escape out from a dark, deep cavern on the Gadarene hills there is something swiftly and terribly advancing. Is it an apparation? It is a maniac who has broken away from his keepers, perhaps a few rags on his person and fragments of stout shackles which he has wrenched off in terrific paroxysm. With wild yell and bleeding wounds of his own laceration he flies down hill.

Back to the boats, ye fishermen, and put out to sea and escape assassination! But Christ stands His ground; so do the disciples, and as this flying fury, with gnashing teeth and uplifted fists, dashes at Christ, Christ says: "Hands off! Down at My feet, thou poor sufferer." And the demoniac drops harmless, exhausted, worshipful. "Away, ye devils!" commanded Christ, and the 2000 fiends which had been tormenting the poor man are transferred to the 2000 swine, which go to sea with their accursed cargo.

The restored demoniac sits down at Christ's feet and wants to stay there. Christ says to him practically: "Do not stop. You have a mission to execute. Wash off the filth and the wounds in the sea. Smooth your disheveled locks. Put on decent apparel and go straight to your desolated home and tell your wife and children that you will no more affright them and no more do them harm; that you are restored to reason, and that I, the omnipotent Son of God, am entitled hereafter to the worship of your entire household. Return to thine own house and shew how great things God hath done unto thee."

Yes, the house, the home is the first place where our religious gratitude ought to be demonstrated. In the outside world we may seem to have religion when we have it not, but the home tests whether our religion is genuine or a sham. What makes a happy home?

Well, one would say a house with great wide halls, and antlered deer heads, and parlors with sculpture, and bric-a-brac, and dining hall with easy chair, and plenty of light, and engravings of game on the wall, and sleeping apartments commodious and adorned. No. In such a place as that gigantic wretchedness has sometimes dwelt, while some of you look back to your father's house, where they read their Bible by the light of a tallow candle. There were no carpets on the floor save those made from the rags which your mother cut night by night, you helping wind them into a ball, and then sent to the weaver, who brought them to shape under his slow shuttle. Not a luxury in all the house. But you cannot think of it this morning without tearful and grateful emotion. You and I have found out that it is not rich tapestry, or gorgeous architecture, or rare art that makes a happy home.

The six wise men of Greece gave prescriptions for a happy home. Solon says a happy home is a place where a man's estate was gotten without injustice, kept without disquietude and spent without repentance. Chilo says that a happy home is the place where a man rules as a monarch a kingdom. Bias says that a happy home is a place where a man does voluntary what by law he is compelled to do abroad. But you and I under a grander light give a better prescription—a happy home is the place where the kindness of the gospel of the Son of God has full swing.

While I speak this morning there is knocking at your front door, if He be not already admitted, one whose locks are wet with the dews of the night, who would take your children into His arms and would throw upon your nursery, and your sleeping apartments, and your drawing room, and your entire house a blessing that will make you rich while you live and be an inheritance to your children after you have done the last day's work for their support and made for them the last prayer. It is the illustrious One who said to the man of my text, "Return to thine own house and shew how great things God hath done unto thee." Now, in the first place, we want religion in our domestic duties.

Every housekeeper needs great grace. If Martha had had more religion, she would not have rushed with such bad temper to scold Mary in the presence of Christ. It is no small thing to keep order and secure cleanliness and mend breakages and achieve economy and control all the affairs of the household advantageously. Expenses will run up, store bills will come in twice as large as you think they ought to be, furniture will wear out, carpets will unravel, and the martyrs of the fire are very few in comparison with the martyrs of housekeeping.

Yet there are hundreds of people in this church this morning who in their homes are managing all these affairs with a composure, an adroitness, an ingenuity and a faithfulness which they never could have reached but for the grace of our practical Christianity. The exasperations which wear out others have been to you spiritual development and sanctification. Employments which seemed to relate only to an hour have on them all the grandeurs of eternal history.

You need the religion of Christ in the discipline of your children. The rod which in other homes may be the first means used in yours will be the last. There will be no hard epithets—"you knave, you villian, you scoundrel, I'll thrash the life out of you; you are the worst child I ever knew." All that kind of chastisement makes thieves, pickpockets, murderers and the outlaws of society. That parent who in anger strikes his child across the head deserves the penitentiary. And yet this work of discipline must be attended to. God's grace can direct us. Alas, for those who come to the work with fierce passion and recklessness of consequences! Between severity and laxativeness there is no choice. Both ruinous and both destructive. But there is a healthful medium which the grace of God will show to us.

Then we need the religion of Christ to help us in setting a good example. Cowper said of the oak: "Time was when settled on thy leaf a fly could shake thee to the root. Time has been when tempest could not." In other words your children are very impressible just now. They are alert; they are gathering impressions you have no idea of. Have you not been surprised sometimes, months or years after some conversation which you supposed was too profound or intricate for them to understand—some question of the child demonstrated the fact that he knew all about it?

Your children are apt to think that what you do is right. They have no idea of truth or righteousness but yourself. Things which you do knowing at the time to be wrong they take to be right. They reason this way "Father always does right. Father did this. Therefore this is right." That is good logic, but bad premises. No one ever gets over having had a bad example set him. Your conduct more than your teaching makes impression. Your laugh, your frown, your dress, your walk, your greetings, your goodbys, your comings, your goings, your habits at the table, the tones of your voice, are making an impression which will last a million years after you are dead, and the sun will be extinguished, and the mountains will crumble, and the world will die, and eternity will roll on in perpetual cycles, but there will be no diminution of the force of your conduct upon the young eyes that saw it or the young ears that heard it.

Now I would not have by this the idea given to you that you must be in cold reserve in the presence of your children. You are not emperor. You are companion with them. As far as you can, you must walk with them, skate with them, fly kite with them, play ball with them, show them you are interested in all that interests them. Spensippus, the nephew and successor of Plato in the academy, had pictures of joy and gladness hung all around the schoolroom. You must not give your children the impression that when they come to you they are playful ripples striking against a rock. You must have them understand that you were a boy once yourself, that you know a boy's hilarities, a boy's temptations, a boy's ambition—yea, that you are a boy yet. You may deceive them and try to give them the idea that you are some distant supernatural effulgence, and you may shove them off by your rigorous behavior, but the time will come when they will find out the deception, and they will have for you utter contempt.

Aristotle said that a boy should begin to study at seventeen years of age. Before that his time should be given to recreation. I cannot adopt that theory. But this suggests a truth in the right direction. Childhood is too brief, and we have not enough sympathy with its sportfulness. We want divine grace to help us in the adjustment of all these matters.

Besides that, how are your children ever to become Christians if you yourself are not a Christian? I have noticed that however worldly and sinful parents may be they want their children good. When young people have presented themselves for admission into our membership, I have said to them, "Are your father and mother willing you shall come?" And they have said, "Oh, yes, they are delighted to have us come. They have not been in church for ten or fifteen years, but they will be here next Sabbath to see me baptized." I have noticed that parents, however worldly, want their children good.

So it was demonstrated in a police court in Canada, where a mother, her little child in her arms, sat by a table on which her own handcuffs lay, and the little babe took up the handcuffs and played with them and had great glee. She knew not the sorrow of the hour. And then when the mother was sent to prison the mother cried out: "O God, let not this babe go into the jail! Is there not some mother here who will take this child? It is good enough for heaven. It is pure. I am bad. I am wicked. Is there not some one who will take this child? I cannot have it tainted with the prison." Then a brazen creature rushed up and said, "Yes, I'll take the child." "No, no," said the mother, "not you, not you. Is there not some good mother here who will take this child?" And then when the officer of the law in mercy and pity took the child to carry it away to find a home for it the mother kissed it lovingly goodby and said: "Goodby, my darling. It is better you should never see me again."

However worldly and sinful people are, they want their children good. How are you going to have them good? Buy them a few good books? Teach them a few excellent catechisms? Bring them to church? That is all very well, but of little final result unless you do it with the grace of God in your heart. Do you not realize that your children are started for eternity? Are they on the right road? Those little forms that are now so bright and beautiful—when they have scattered in the dust, there will be an immortal spirit living on in a mighty theatre of action, and your faithfulness or your neglect now is deciding that destiny.

There is contention already among ministering spirits of salvation and fallen angels as to who shall have the mastery of that immortal spirit. Your children are soon going out in the world. The temptations of life will rush upon them. The most rigid resolution will bend in the blast of evil. What will be the result? It will require all the restraints of the gospel, all the strength of a father's prayer, all the influence of a Christian mother's example to keep them.

You say it is too early to bring them. Too early to bring them to God? Do you know how early children were taken to the ancient passover? The rule was just as soon as they could take hold of the father's hand and walk up Mount Moriah they should be taken to the passover. Your children are not too young to come to God. While you sit here and think of them perhaps their forms now so bright and beautiful vanish from you, and their disembodied spirit rises, and you see it after the life of virtue or crime is past, and the judgment is gone, and eternity is here.

A Christian minister said that in the first year of his pastorate he tried to persuade a young mechanic of the importance of family worship. Some time passed, and the mechanic came to the pastor's study and said: "Do you remember that girl? That was my own child. She died this morning very suddenly. She has gone to God, I have no doubt, but if so she has told Him what I tell you now—that child never heard a prayer in her father's house, never heard a prayer from her father's lips. Oh, if I only had her back again one day to do my duty!' It will be a tremendous thing at the last day if some shall say of us: "I never heard my father pray. I never heard my mother prayer."

Again, I remark, we want religion in all our home sorrows. There are 10,000 questions that come up in the best regulated household that must be settled. Perhaps the father has one favorite in the family, the mother another favorite in the family, and there are many questions that need delicate treatment.

Tyranny and arbitrary decision have no place in a household. If the parents love God, there will be a spirit of self sacrifice and a spirit of forgiveness, and a kindness which will throw its charm over the entire household. Christ will come into that household and will say: "Husbands, love your wives and be not bitter against them. Wives, see that you reverence your husbands. Children, obey your parents in the Lord. Servants, be obedient to your masters." And the family will be like a garden on a summer morning—the grass plot, and the flowers, and the vines, and the arch of honeysuckle standing in the sunlight glittering with dew.

But then there will be sorrows that will come to the household. There are but few families that escape the stroke of financial misfortune. Financial misfortune comes to a house where there is no religion. They kick against divine allotments, they curse God for the incoming calamity, they withdraw from the world because they cannot hold as high a position in society as they once did, and they fret, and they scowl, and they sorrow, and they die. During the past few years there have been tens of thousands of men destroyed by their financial distresses.

But misfortune comes to the Christian household. If religion has full sway in that home, they stoop gracefully. They say, "This is right." The father says: "Perhaps money was getting to be my idol. Perhaps God is going to make me a better Christian by putting me through the furnace of tribulation. Beside that, why should I fret anyhow? He who owneth the cattle on a thousand hills and out of whose hands all the fowls of heaven peck their food is my Father. He clotheth the lilies of the field. He will clothe me. If He takes care of the raven, and the hawk, and the vulture, most certainly He will take care of me, His child."

Sorer troubles come—sickness and death. Loved ones sleep the last sleep. A child is buried out of sight. You say: "Alas, for this bitter day! God has dealt very severely with me. I can never look up. O God, I cannot bear it." Christ comes in, and He says: "Hush, O troubled soul! It is well with the child. I will strengthen thee in all thy troubles. My grace is sufficient. When thou passeth through the waters, I will be with thee."

When through the deep waters I call thee to go
The rivers of sorrow shall not overflow,
For I will be with thee thy troubles to bless,
And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress.

But there are hundreds of families represented here this morning where religion has been a great comfort. There are in your homes the pictures of your departed and things that have no wonderful value of themselves, but you keep them preciously and carefully because hands now still once touched them. A father has gone out of this household, a mother has gone out of this, a daughter just after her graduation day, a son just as he was entering on the duties of life.

And to other homes trouble will come. I say it not that you may be foreboding, not that you may do the unwise thing of taking trouble by the forelock, but that you may be ready. We must go one by one. There will be partings in all our households. We must say farewell. We must die. And yet there are triumphant strains that drown these tremulous accents, there are anthems that whelm the dirge. Heaven is full of the shout of delivered captives, and to the great wide field of human sorrow there come now the reaper angels with keen sickles to harvest the sheaves of heaven.

Saints will to the end endure;
Safely will the Shepherd keep
Those He purchased for His sheep.

Go home this day and ask the blessing on your noonday meal. To-night set up the family altar. Do not wait until you become a Christian yourself. This day unite Christ to your household, for the Bible distinctly says that God will pour out His fury upon the families that call not upon His name. Open the Bible and read a chapter; that will make you strong. Kneel down and offer the first prayer in your household. It may be a broken petition; it may be only "God be merciful to me, a sinner." But God will stoop, and spirits will listen, and angels will chant, "Behold, he prays!"

Do not retire from this house this morning until you have resolved upon the matter. You will be gone. I will be gone. Many years will pass, and perhaps your younger children may forget almost everything about you, but forty years from now in some Sabbath twilight your daughter will be sitting with the family Bible on her lap reading to her children when she will stop, and peculiar solemnity will come to her face, and a tear will start, and the children will say, "Mother, what makes you cry?" And she will say, "Nothing, only I was thinking that this is the very Bible out of which my father and mother used to read at morning and evening prayer."

All other things about you they may forget, but train them up for God and heaven. They will not forget that.

When a queen died, her three sons brought an offering to the grave. One son brought gold, another brought silver, but the third son came and stood over the grave and opened one of his veins and let the blood drop upon his mother's tomb, and all who saw it said it was the greatest demonstration of affection. My friends, what is the grandest gift we can bring to the sepulchers of a Christian ancestry? It is a life all consecrated to the God who made us and the Christ who redeemed us. I cannot but believe there are hundreds of parents in this house who have resolved to do their whole duty and that at this moment they are passing into a better life, and having seen the grace of the gospel in this place to-day you are now fully ready to return to your own house and show what great things God has done unto you.

Though parents may in covenant be
And have their heaven in view,
They are not happy till they see
Their children happy too.

May the Lord God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, the God of our fathers, be our God and the God of our children forever.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Pythons have real legs and feet.

In Japan you buy a dress by the weight.

Steel rails average 180 tons to the mile; iron, 145.

A spider's eyes are not in his head, but in the upper part of the thorax.

A whale forty-five feet long was recently captured near Beaufort, N. C.

In all countries, more marriages take place in June than any other month.

Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag on June 14, 1777.

A cypress tree 600 years old was recently chopped down in a monastery garden in Barcelona.

The street railway is a development of the tramroad which was in use three centuries ago. The principles was utilized in ancient Egypt.

The earliest advertisement in an English newspaper was the notice of the theft of two horses in the London Impartial Intelligencer in 1648.

It is stated that a pail of water containing a handful of hay, if placed in a room where there has been smoking, will absorb all the odor of the tobacco.

Bennett Buys the Vigilant.

The Vigilant has been sold to James Gordon Bennett. It is Mr. Bennett's intention, it is believed, to race the Vigilant against Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie and the Prince of Wales's Britannia. The races will take place in English waters.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 22.

Lesson Text: "Joseph Ruler in Egypt," Gen. xli., 38-48—Golden Text: I Samuel ii., 30—Commentary.

38. "And Pharaoh said unto his servants, Can we find such a one as this, a man in whom the Spirit of God is?" Very varied and full of trial had been the ten years or more of Joseph's life since his brethren sold him to the Midianites, and several of them had been passed in prison through the lying of a wicked woman. As we see him now he has just been brought from the prison to interpet, if he can, to Pharaoh his double dream. Disclaiming all power to do so of himself (verse 16), but giving the glory to God, he, by the Spirit, interprets and applies the dreams; hence from Pharaoh the words of this verse.

39. "And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, Forasmuch as God hath shewed thee all this, there is none so discreet and wise as thou art." Joseph had suggested that officers be appointed who during the years of plenty should make provision for the years of famine to follow, perhaps without a thought that he who had just been brought from prison might be of any service, but God's set time to favor Joseph had come. The dreams of long ago are on the way to fulfillment. "Therefore will the Lord wait that He may be gracious. Blessed are all they that wait for Him."

40. "Thou shalt be over my house, and according unto thy word shall all my people be ruled; only in the throne will I be greater than thou." Truth is surely stranger than fiction. From a prison to a throne in an hour; from ignominy and disgrace to all but the supreme position in the land. Promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor from the south, but God is the judge. He putteth down one and setteth up another (Ps. lxxv., 6, 7). He bringeth low and lifteth up (I Sam ii., 7). There is a good story of from a prison to a throne in II Kings xxv., 27-30, but that was simply deliverance, not rulership.

41. "And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, See, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt." Joseph put it a little differently and more correctly when he said, "God hath made me lord of all Egypt" (chapter xlv., 9). Happy are those who recognize His hand in all the events of life. We may see the visible instrumentality, or look back of it all and see only God. Moses endured as seeing Him who is invisible (Heb. xi.).

42. "And Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck." So did the King to Mordecai (Est. viii., 15) and Belshazzar to Daniel (Dan. v., 29). The soul that is redeemed by the blood of Jesus can truly say, "He brought me up also out of an horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock and established my goings;" "He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation; He hath covered me with the robe of righteousness;" "He hath made me a king and a priest unto God, and I shall reign on the earth" (Ps. xl., 2; Isa. lxi., 10; Rev. v., 10).

43. "And he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had, and they cried before him, Bow the knee, and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt." Joseph's humiliation, although wholly undeserved, could not be said to be voluntary; but Jesus humbled Himself and became obedient unto the death of the cross, wherefore God hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow (Phil. ii., 8-10). If we have the mind of Christ we will cheerfully humble ourselves unto the death of self for His sake.

44. "And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, I am Pharaoh, and without thee shall no man lift up his hand or foot in all the land of Egypt." Of Jesus it is written that all things were created by Him and for Him, and that in Him we live and move and have our being (Col. i., 16; Acts xvii., 28). It is to be feared that of some of us it might be said, "The God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified?" (Dan. v., 23). If, as His redeemed, we would only allow the fact to grasp us that we are to sit with Him on His throne (Rev. iii., 21), we would walk more worthy of our high calling.

45. "And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphnath-paaneah, and he gave him to wife Asenath, the daughter of Potipherah, priest of On. And Joseph went out over all the land of Egypt." The margin says that this new name of Joseph means "Revealer of Secrets," but in Young's concordance it is said to mean "Savior of the World." Both are suggestive of Him who is the only Saviour, and who does nothing without revealing His secret unto His servants the prophets (Amos. iii., 7). That he should receive an Egyptian wife during the period of his brethren's hatred and rejection is suggestive of the fact that when Israel shall again see Jesus they will find that during the time of His rejection He has taken to Himself a bride which will be largely Gentile.

46. "And Joseph was thirty years old when he stood before Pharaoh, king of Egypt. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh and went throughout all the land of Egypt." Jesus was about thirty years old when He began His public work (Luke iii., 23). Daniel and his friends at a probably much younger age are said to have stood before the king (Dan. i., 19). But neither Jesus nor Daniel nor Joseph stood before man as much as they stood before God. They were like Elijah, who said, "The Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand" (I Kings xvii, 1). When we learn to stand more in the presence of God, we will be better qualified to stand before men.

47. "And in the seven plenteous years the earth brought forth by handfuls." "What God is about to do He showeth unto Pharaoh," were the words of Joseph as he interpreted the dreams (verse 28). So we see in these years of prosperity the hand of the Lord for good. It was His blessing upon Israel's land which in the sixth year made it bring forth fruit for three years (Lev. xxv., 21). The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and toil addeth nothing thereto (Prov. x., 22, R. V.).

48. "And he gathered up all the food of the seven years, which were in the land of Egypt, and laid up the food in the cities; the food of the field which was round about every city laid he up in the same." In prosperity he prepared for adversity. While we sing "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want," we are not authorized to be either careless or improvident. Our Lord did not commend the unjust steward, but He drew a practical lesson from his forethought (Luke xvi., 8, 9). Consider in verses 51, 52, the very suggestive names Joseph gave to his children. Compare the "Go unto Joseph. What he saith to you do," with Mary's words to to the servants (verse 55 and John ii., 5).—Lesson Helper.

Well-Paid Officials.

The 500 railroad Presidents in this country receive about $22,000,000 salary annually.

THE THIRTEEN-INCH GUN.

It Sent a Half-Ton Projectile Through a Twelve-Inch Steel Plate.

Naval ordnance officers fired two shots from the big thirteen-inch gun at Indian Head proving grounds near Washington, a few days ago, which proved to their complete satisfaction that the gun is a magnificent weapon, probably unsurpassed for all practical purposes. The occasion for firing the great rifle was to test the nickel steel projectiles, each weighing more than half a ton. The target was a twelve-inch nickel steel plate, and both shells went entirely through it, one of them breaking to pieces and the other remaining intact after it had cleared the plate. The Carpenter shell was unhurt by the operation of rushing its half-ton mass through a foot of solid steel, which is exactly what the ordnance officials have been looking for as a means of testing the great seventeen-inch armor for the battle ships. The tests were therefore only preliminary to the trials for the acceptance or condemnation of the heaviest armor plates yet made in this country.

In a few days it is probable that the thirteen inch gun will be aimed at the typical battleship plates, with results that will be anxiously awaited by the Navy Department and the armor contractors. After these tests the big gun's range will be tried by long shots down the Potomac River.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, who is hailed as one of the most promising of the younger poets of England, has been reclaimed from a life of vagabondage, and is now living at a Capuchin monastery in Wales.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

15

MILK AND CREAM.

The market was generally firm during the week just completed, although at times a trifle slow, owing to temporary excessive receipts. The average ruling price for platform surplus at the milk-receiving stations was $1.37 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price 2½c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,470,212
Condensed milk, gals			13,380
Cream, gals			32,740

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	25
Western, extras	—	@	25
Western, firsts	22½	@	24
Western, thirds to seconds	17	@	21
State—Extra	23½	@	24
Firsts	21	@	23
Thirds to seconds	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery, extras	—	@	—
Seconds to firsts	12	@	17
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	—
Seconds to firsts	12	@	14
Thirds	10	@	11
Summer make	12	@	17
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, white, fancy	11½	@	11¾
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	10½
State Factory—Part skims, choice	8½	@	9
Part skims, com. to prime	3	@	6
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	12
Southern—Fresh gathered	10½	@	11
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	11½
Duck eggs—South & West	19	@	22
Goose eggs	25	@	35

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	2 45
Medium, 1893, choice	1 60	@	1 65
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 70
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 10	@	2 20
White Kidney, 1893, choice	1 85	@	1 90
Black turtle soup, 1893	—	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs	2 10	@	2 15
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 12½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Greening, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 50
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Strawberries, ₱ qt	10	@	20
Cranberries, Jersey, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 00	@	2 75
Oranges, Indian River, ₱ box	2 50	@	4 50

HOPS.

State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	18
1893, common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, choice	18	@	19
Common to prime	11	@	17
Old odds	4	@	8

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	—	@	85
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	60
Short rye	—	@	—

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	11	@	11½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks—Local, ₱ pair	—	@	—
Western, ₱ pair	70	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	70	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	35	@	50

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	7½	@	11
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Ducks, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Geese, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	3 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Florida, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Cabbage, Florida, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Squash, Southern, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, Southern, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	4 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Sweet potatoes	2 00	@	3 50
Asparagus, ₱ doz	2 50	@	7 00
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 25
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Celery, ₱ doz	30	@	75
Green peas, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	3 85	@	3 95
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	64
May	—	@	64¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	44½
Oats—No. 2 White	41	@	41½
Track mixed	37½	@	38½
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	60	@	67
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	8 50	@	10 25
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 60	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	7¼	@	7⅜

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6¼	@	6¾
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	5	@	9
Country dressed	3½	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	4 37½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	5 62½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 20	@	5 50
Dressed	6	@	8¼

IT WAS A BIG BLIZZARD.

SEA AND LAND SWEPT WITH AWFUL FORCE.

A Vicious Storm Makes Life Miserable for New York and Her Suburbs — A Score of Lives Lost on Jersey's Coast—Desolation in the Wake of a Gale.

The storm which swept over New York City and the North and Middle Atlantic coast for a night and a day was the worst experienced during the month of April in many years. The most disastrous feature was the loss of two schooners on the treacherous New Jersey coast. From eight to ten men were lost in each of the wrecks. In the country trees were uprooted, buildings blown down and dwellings unroofed. High seas encroached on the land, did great damage to small shipping and to other property. The heavy wind caused a hawser to snap on the steamer Puritan at New York and five men were injured The tug Underwriter was forced against a pier in Brooklyn and sunk, her crew narrowly escaping. The gale was extremely severe in and around New York City; harbor traffic was greatly impeded, and the high tides caused considerable trouble to ferries; a number of minor accidents were reported, but no serious damage was caused; some small vessels were driven ashore on Long Island. The remarkable thing is that the storm was scarcely felt north of New York City. Albany was as dry as a chip. At night the storm center was south and the storm passed out to sea. At 8 o'clock in the morning the wind blew at the rate of forty miles an hour; an hour later it had subsided to thirty-six; it attained its greatest velocity between 1 p. m. and 2 p. m., when it reached forty-two miles an hour. At sea, off Block Island, it blew at fifty-six miles an hour, and at Sandy Hook seventy miles.

In New York City the storm furnished a fitting climax to the atrocious weather of the year. The storm was cut out for a blizzard, but lost its icy edge in consequence of coming along too late in the season. New Yorkers who heard the wind howl and saw when they woke up the roofs covered with snow, with the gale increasing in violence, naturally thought of the blizzard of March 12, 1888, six years ago. In more ways than one the storm resembled the great blizzard. All the conditions were practically the same, except as to the temperature. Had the weather been as cold as it was then the snow which melted as it fell would have piled high in the streets and been rendered for the time being immovable by the subsequent sleet. Rain, snow and sleet cut the faces and chilled the hands, and draggled the skirts and trouser tops of all who had to be out. Delays on the elevated roads added to the sum of misery, while the Broadway cable road had one or two stoppages. Several of the city markets were practically deserted, the storm having prevented most of the farmers from coming in from Long Island and New Jersey with truck. Telegraph lines were crippled in all directions. Superintendent Humstone, of the Western Union, said in the afternoon: "Wires are disabled in all direction, especially in the South." As if the wind, rain, snow and sleet were not enough of baleful visitants, there was a period of dense fogs in the morning. The city was steeped in misery. Umbrellas were turned inside out, hats skylarked under the impetus of unwonted gusts, and feet trailed over slush-topped sidewalks. Cellars were flooded, and South and West streets were covered with two feet of water. When the ferry boats came into their slips they were so high that it was almost impossible to make a connection with the bridges which trucks and heavy wagons could go up and down. The ferry men said that the conditions were simply phenomenal. The wind raged around the river front and played mad pranks with ferry boats which were forced to brave its fury, while vessels at their wharves received such a shaking up as they had not experienced in many a day. Some were sunk, and there were one or two collisions. Five members of the crew of the big Sound steamboat Puritan received injuries due directly to the storm. The steamboat was warped into her dock and a big two-inch hawser was thrown out to make her fast to the pier. The strong wind and tide made a very heavy strain, and the hawser parted with a report like the explosion of a cannon. The end made fast to the Puritan recoiled, and cut away the rail and iron chock, and struck the mate and the hands who were adjusting the line. The five men were thrown to the dock. Second Mate Thomas Kelly had a lacerated wound of the head, William Condon's leg was lacerated, John Mahoney and Harry Hausen had contusions of the leg and William Gattings slight wounds on the body. All but Gattings were taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

Brooklyn suffered considerably from the elements. An unfinished house at Third avenue and Thirty-seventh street was reduced to kindling wood shortly after noon. The gale overthrew trees, unroofed houses and tore heavy signs from their fastenings. The ocean tugboat Underwriter was sunk at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn. Her crew of eight men had a narrow escape. A long stretch of scaffolding belonging to the Wild West Show, at Thirty-third street and Third avenue, was blown down.

Many small craft were driven ashore and buildings were damaged by the storm on Long Island. The wind reached a velocity of fifty miles an hour at the United States Engineer station at Willet's Point. The long veranda was blown from the front of the Engineer headquarters and the building rocked so that the occupants vacated it, fearing that it would collapse. The sloop William Scott was blown against the railroad trestle near Rockaway Beach and began pounding with such violence that she became a total wreck. Many boats lying in Gravesend Bay off the Brooklyn Yacht Club were badly damaged. At Bay Ridge many bathing pavilions were carried out on the tide. At Brighton Beach, Coney Island, the Hotel Brighton was in danger of being washed away. The roof of the pavilion adjoining the hotel was blown off and several shanties near the Brighton Beach race track were demolished. Mariners declare the storm was the most severe that had swept the Sound for many years. Not since the memorable blizzard had Long Island known such a storm. In the different towns on the coast the tide reached the highest point remembered by anybody. At Greenport, L. I., the schooner Nevada, Captain Griffing, loaded with oysters for Norwalk, Conn., drifted from her anchorage and went through a building in the shipyard, badly damaging her. The crew escaped. The schooner Lena R., Captain Raynor, went ashore near the lumber yard, and the schooner Anna T., tore away part of the pier. Bulkheads at East Shore were all carried away and houses on the beach were surrounded by water. The sloop Carrie, loaded with oysters and owned by John Carle, of Rockaway Beach, broke her cable, drifted and sunk off Seaside. The old mill at Northport, L. I., which was more than one hundred years old, was destroyed by the wind, and the large flag pole in Main street, that place, was blown down. Many persons who were passing at the time narrowly escaped being struck

The storm did considerable damage on the shores of Staten Island. At South Beach the tide was the highest seen in many years; the surf broke over the piazzas of the hotels, threatening destruction.

Popular seaside resorts along the New Jersey coast felt the effects of the terrific gale and mountainous waves, while the fall of snow in many places throughout the State was the heaviest known during the season. The coast had not known so severe a storm for eighteen years. The wind, which blew at a rate of from fifty to seventy miles an hour, caused extraordinary high seas, which made serious inroads along the Jersey coast from Point Pleasant to the Highlands of Navesink. About three thousand feet of the tracks of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, between Seabright and Highland Beach, were carried away. The rails were torn from the ties and twisted into all kinds of shapes by the force of the waves. At Avon-by-the-Sea the surf washed up over into Shark River Inlet and completely inundated the road leading to Asbury Park. At Long Branch the new bulkhead near the merry-go-round was seriously damaged, big ravines were cut in the bluff north of the old iron pier, while the new iron pier suffered considerably. Just off the Beach House, at Sea Girt, in the early hours of the morning, the three-masted schooner Albert W. Smith went hard and fast on the treacherous sand of Squan Beach and was wrecked. Every man on board was lost. The men of Life Saving Station Five discovered her and tried to rescue the eight men who could be discerned on her, Several attempts were made to shoot the line safely across her. They failed several times. A giant wave finally lifted the schooner clear of the sand and landed her in the deep water. The line was immediately shot across her. The shot was true, and the line rattled through the rigging and settled on the deck. This was greeted by a cheer by the life savers, but the shout was stopped, for at the same moment the foremast snapped and fell, carring the others with it. The schooner went over on her beam ends and sank. None of the eight men on board was seen again. A Newfoundland dog swam ashore from the wreck. Eight sailors were drowned by the wrecking of the three-masted schooner Kate Markee on the Jersey coast near Highlands Captain Daniel Handy, commander of the schooner, was one of those lost. The names of the members of the crew were not known. When the storm was at the height of its fury, shortly before 8 o'clock a. m., when the atmosphere was thick with pelting rain and snow and the wind, blowing a hurricane, was lashing up great combers that beat with terrific force on the Jersey coast, the operator at the Highlands Station of the Jersey Central Road, A. H. Bernadon, saw the Kate Markee off shore laboriously working along under trisails in the course usually followed by vessels making for Sandy Hook. In less than two hours after the schooner went ashore only a portion of her bow, held together by the bracings of the forecastle, retained any semblance to a ship. This was thrown over on its starboard side, and on the port side could be distinguished the name, Kate Markee. No bodies came ashore.

Throughout New York State a heavy snow storm prevailed. The great snow storm in the Genesee Valley will go on record as the heaviest snowfall in twenty-five years. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was twenty-three inches on the level. No wind was blowing, so the snow level was even all over the country. Business was suspended and travel difficult. The weight of the snow on the trees was immense, the limbs of fruit, shade and forest trees being bent nearly to the ground. Snow to the depth of twenty inches fell at Corning. The roads were blocked considerably and travel impeded. At Canandaigua the fall was ten inches, and many small trees succumbed to the heavy weight of snow. The sleighing was fine. Nearly a foot of heavy snow fell at Buffalo. Street cars were badly blockaded. The snow packed on the telegraph and telephone wires, breaking many of the latter and demoralizing the service. During the twenty-four hours Warsaw saw the heaviest snowstorm of the season. Eighteen inches of snow fell at Elmira. Railroad traffic was considerably delayed and some of the electric surface roads were blocked and others badly crippled.

Nearly a foot of snow fell throughout Pennsylvania. In the mountains it was eighteen inches deep.

SEAL FISHERS WARNED.

President Cleveland Issues a Bering Sea Proclamation.

President Cleveland has issued the following proclamation warning persons against violating recent Seal Fisheries act of Congress, as applied to the Bering Sea:

"Whereas, An act of Congress entitled, 'An Act to Give Effect to the Awards Rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, Under the Treaty Between the United States and Great Britain, Concluded at Washington February 29, 1892, for the Purpose of Submitting to Arbitration Certain Questions Concerning the Preservation of the Fur Seals,' was approved April 6, 1894;

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said act speedily to be proclaimed to the end that its provisions may be known and observed; and I hereby proclaim that every person guilty of a violation of the provisions of said act will be arrested and punished as therein provided; and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo will be seized and forfeited.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and the independence of the United States, the one hundred and eighteenth.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

SCARED TO DEATH.

A Snake Swallows a Canary and Throws a Child Into Convulsions.

Virgie Collier, aged twelve, daughter of Mrs. Irene Collier, living near Skiles, in Muhlenberg County, Ky., has been frightened to death by a back snake, which crawled into the house in the absence of the family, opened a cage and swallowed a canary.

The child came suddenly upon the snake in her room and immediately fell in convulsions, which continued with ever growing violence until her death during the night. The mother killed the snake and found it to be over six feet long.

THERE are more wolves in Dane County, Wisconsin, than ever before. It pays to raise them, you see. The bounty is $10 per scalp.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MARTIN WYCKOFF, banker and financier, of Asbury Park, N. J., has gone away, leaving large liabilities.

JOHN GRAHAM, the famous criminal lawyer, died a few days ago in New York City.

THE bark Belmont, from Trinidad for Boston, went ashore on Beacon Hill bar, Mass., in a storm, and is a total wreck. Six of the crew were lost, and three were saved by drifting ashore on a spar.

THE heaviest snow storm of the season prevailed in Maine with drifts four to six feet deep. The Belfast stage went out on runners, the first time so late in the season for over thirty years.

THE charter elections in New Jersey resulted in Republican victories in almost every town.

JOHN SYNDER, of Clearfield, Penn., was burned to a crisp by an oil lamp falling on him. His wife was fatally burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

A THREE-STORY apartment house at Brooklyn, N. Y., collapsed, burying ten persons in the ruins. Two dead bodies have been recovered. Fire followed the collapse, and of those rescued all were more or less badly burned.

MORE violence was committed by the strikers in the coke regions of Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES JUDGE LACOMBE refused a writ of habeas corpus for John Y. McKane, the Gravesend (N. Y.) election manipulator, now in Sing Sing Prison.

NINE Democratic members of the New York Assembly were brought to the bar and reprimanded by the Speaker for violation of the rules.

THREE burglars after blowing open the safe of the Irvington (N. J.) Postoffice with dynamite were pursued by Tax Collector Osborn, who shot and wounded one of them.

ONLY five of the eighty-six plants in the coke region of Pennsylvania are now idle by reason of the strike.

DAVID G. ACKERMAN, the Superintendent of Sinnock & Sherrill's jewelry factory in Newark, N. J., is accused in the papers in a civil suit to which he is not a party, of having systematically robbed the firm of gold for thirteen years. The firm reckons its loss at about $25,000, and the gold was taken, so the firm says, at the rate of about $175 or $200 a month.

South and West.

MILLIONS of chinch bugs have appeared in Pettis County, Missouri.

THE bursting of a steam pipe in the basement of the Humboldt Park School, Chicago, Ill., caused a panic among the pupils, and in the rush of the children to escape from the building one boy was killed and more than a score were crushed and trampled, some fatally.

EMPLOYERS of labor in the building trades in Chicago, Ill., have voted to lock out 50,000 men.

ROBBERS tried to hold up a Rock Island train in Oklahoma; the express messenger shot one of them dead, the trainmen captured another, and the rest fled without having secured any booty.

SARAH WHITE, one of the belles of Atlanta, Ga., threw herself in front of a train and was killed. She was melancholy because her affianced husband, who is in the United States Army, went away on a furlough.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S military court, which heard the testimony at the Darlington (S. C.) inquest, reported adversely to the dispensary constables, especially McLendon.

THE United Mine Workers' Convention at Columbus, Ohio, ordered a general strike on April 21; this action, it was believed, would throw 300,000 men out of employment.

LESS than three hundred men were affected by the building trades lock out in Chicago.

THE World's Fair buildings are still the property of the South Park Commissioners. The sale of the buildings to L. C. Garrett, of St. Louis, was declared off because the money was not forthcoming.

Washington.

THE United States and Chilean Claims Commission expired by limitation after awarding damages to the amound of $240,000 against Chile.

THE President nominated Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador; William Rockhill, of Maryland, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, vice Edward H. Strobel, nominated Minister to Ecuador.

THE Supreme Court decided that lager beer was not a "spirituous liquor" within the meaning of the statute prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors or wine into the Indian Territory.

THE War Department ordered that a troop of cavalry be kept in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country to prevent further Indian troubles.

ADMIRAL BENHAM retired from active service in the Navy under the age limitation.

THE caucus of House Democrats adopted a resolution in favor of the repeal of the tax on State bank circulation.

COMMODORE RAMSAY was promoted to be a Rear Admiral.

SENATOR VILAS succeeded the late Senator Colquitt as Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

THE Senate gave Senator Walsh, of Georgia, the following named committee assignments: Quadro-Centennial (select) Chairman; Postoffices and Post Roads, Relations with Canada (select), National Banks (select) and Private Land Claims.

THE Postmaster-General talked over a long distance telephone, for the first time, with Postmaster Hessing in Chicago.

The President made the following nominations: Ormond Hammond, Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore; Barnes Compton, Naval Officer in the District of Baltimore; Frank T. Shaw, Collector of Customs, Baltimore; Davis Warfield, Postmaster at Baltimore; C. Ridgely Goodwin, Surveyor of Customs, Baltimore; W. L. Marbury, United States District Attorney for Maryland; William H. Harries, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Minnesota; William H. Manogue, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.; M. A. Frawley, Surveyor of Customs at Burlington, Iowa; John E. Lynch, United States Marshal Eastern District of Missouri.

Foreign.

DA GAMA and a number of insurgent Brazilian officers have quit the Portuguese ships at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, on which they took refuge, and will join Mello at Rio Grande.

THE Rosebery Government has sustained defeat in consequence of the inopportune absence, if not indifference, of Irish members of the British House of Commons.

VENICE, Italy, was ablaze with illuminations and gay with decorations in honor of Emperor William especially and King Humbert incidentally.

CHOLERA of a malignant type is prevalent in Constantinople, Turkey.

THE King and Queen of Italy visited Queen Victoria at Florence.

THE worst storm of wind and snow in half a century has stopped all traffic at St. John, New Brunswick.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA refused to leave the Portuguese war ships with the other Brazilian refugees. Admiral Mello has captured San Jose del Norte.

THE Bank of St. Hyacinthe, at Farnham, Quebec, Canada, was blown up and $12,000 stolen from the vaults.

STRIKING brickmakers have kindled incendiary fires at Boom, Belgium.

GENERAL elections in Holland resulted in defeat of the Government by a large majority.

THE Newfoundland Government resigned after passing in advance what is practically a vote of want of confidence in the Opposition.

THE forces of President Peixoto have recaptured Parangua from the Brazilian insurgents.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT announced to the House of Commons that the territory of Uganda, Africa, had been placed under a British protectorate, with a regular administration.

THE farmers of England, France, Germany, Austria and Poland are greatly worried by the dry weather which prevails in these countries. The drought has not been broken in more than five weeks.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE salary of the Archbishop of Canterbury is $75,000 a year.

THE late Elliott F. Shepard's personal property inventories at $1,089,796.20.

LORD SALISBURY habitually dictates official papers into one of Edison's phonographs.

"BEN" KING, the Michigan poet and humorist, was found dead in bed, a few days ago, at Bowling Green, Ky.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has accepted an election to honorary membership in the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

A CHINESE medical student, Lu Hong, in the University of Michigan, is said to be a direct descendant of Confucius.

LORIN A. THURSTON, Minister to the United States from Hawaii, was married to Miss Harriet Potter of St. Joseph, Mich.

M. COQUELIN is declared to be the richest actor in the world, with Henry Irving a close second. Bernhardt is the wealthiest actress.

JULES SIMON, the eminent Frenchman, who is nearly eighty years of age, will shortly undergo an operation to prevent total blindness.

RICHARD WISTAR, who had lived in Philadelphia like a pauper, though worth jointly with his brother $8,000,000, died at Atlantic City, N. J.

THE Duke of Veragua has been appointed President of the Spanish Senatorial Committee on Treaties of Commerce with Germany, Austria and Italy.

COCKRAN and Payne, the two New York Congressmen, have the largest heads in the House of Representatives. Each of them wears a No. 8 hat.

BERLIOZ, the composer, never learned to play any instrument save the guitar, and played that so badly that no one would willingly listen to him.

RUDYARD KIPLING is by no means dependent upon the fruits of his pen for an income. He has estates in Vancouver which bring him in a handsome amount yearly.

LORD ROSEBERY, the British Premier, at school was so girlish that he was nicknamed "Miss Primrose," but former schoolmates do not venture to address him now as they then did, "Miss Prim."

FROM his Supreme Court practice alone it is estimated that ex-Senator Edmunds derives an income of not less than $50,000 per annum. His regular office practice and his fees as a consulting attorney yield him perhaps $15,000 more.

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, of Rhode Island, who will probably succeed Senator Dixon in the United States Senate, was born in London, Eng., in 1846, while his parents were traveling abroad, but he has lived in Newport, R. I., since he was four years of age. He was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1867, and from the Columbia Law School in 1869. He was elected Governor in 1885, and re-elected in 1886.

DEATH OF SLOCUM.

It Followed a Severe Attack of Pneumonia in Brooklyn.

General Henry W. Slocum died at his home, 456 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, a few mornings ago, at 2 o'clock of pneumonia. He had contracted a cold two weeks before while on a trip to Tarrytown to visit a country place where he thought of spending the summer with his family. His ailment was complicated by a kidney trouble and a weak heart.

General Henry W. Slocum was born at Delphi, Onondaga County, New York, September 24, 1827. He had a brilliant war career, and was numbered among the famous "fighting Generals." Of late years he has been identified with many Brooklyn enterprises, more particularly trolley street car lines, in which he has made a fortune. He began his education at the Cazenovia Academy, and at the age of twenty-one entered West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated. He was appointed Second Lieutenant, United States Army. He was promoted First Lieutenant of the First Artillery in 1856. In the same year he resigned from the army and began the practice of law at Syracuse. In 1859 General Slocum was elected to the Legislature and as Treasurer of Onondaga County, in which capacities he was serving when the war broke out. During the month of May, 1861, the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers was organized and General Slocum was placed in command. His first battle was at Bull Run, where he was severely wounded in the thigh. When he recovered he was made Brigadier-General. He served in the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, and on July 4, 1862, was made Major-General. At the head of the Twelfth Army Corps he distinguished himself in the three great battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the fall of Richmond, General Slocum resigned his commission. He then made his home in Brooklyn, and resumed the practiced of law. In 1865 he was defeated as a candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket. In 1868 he was chosen as Presidential Elector, and elected to Congress. He was re-elected Congressman in 1868, and in 1884 he was chosen as Congressman for the third time. He was one of the Commissioners of the Brooklyn Bridge and was in favor of opening it free to the public.

AT Ellis Island, New York Harbor, in the month of March, 14,376 immigrants were landed. In the same month last year 28,073 were landed. Of the immigrants landed in March 3505 came from Italy, 2132 from Germany, 1873 from Austro-Hungary, 1787 from Russia, 1156 from Sweden, 754 from Norway, 792 from Ireland and 582 from England.

THE failure at Evsham of New, Prance & Garrards, bankers, for $1,500,000 has thrown the middle counties of England into a panic.

LATER NEWS.

TWO THOUSAND coke strikers paraded through the disturbed region in Pennsylvania terrorizing the men who remained at work.

STEPHEN R. POST, one of the oldest brokers on the New York Produce Exchange, failed.

JUDGE DUNDY, of Omaha, Neb., ordered the wages of the unorganized employes of the Union Pacific restored to the basis which ruled before the reduction recently inaugurated by the receivers.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN, of South Carolina, began to disband those militia companies which refused to follow his Darlington orders.

FIRE destroyed the business portion of Elizabethtown, Ky.

DIRECTOR PRESTON, of the Mint Bureau, has completed his final figures on the gold production of the United States during the calendar year 1893. The total product is given as 1,739,081 ounces, valued at $35,950,000, which is an increase for the year of 73,455 ounces, representing $1,518,423.

THE President sent to the Senate another batch of Hawaiian correspondence, which contains some information that has been before the public for several days in an unofficial form.

A DEMOCRATIC caucus of Representatives decided by a majority of almost forty to reported a quorum-counting rule.

SECRETARY LAMONT and party returned to Washington from a three weeks' trip of inspection to the various army posts of the South and Southwest. All of the posts visited were found to be in excellent condition, and the trip was a very enjoyable one.

WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN, one of Washington's celebrities, who, for nearly half a century, has been vainly contesting before Congress for what he claimed to be his rights, in the Rancho Panoche Grande, has at last given up his fight, broken in health. The value of his claim mounted up to the millions.

AN explosion caused by fire damp occurred in a coal mine at Czuprija, Servia. Sixteen were killed.

ADMIRAL MELLO and his adherents have been driven out of Rio Grande, and the Brazilian revolution is apparently nearly ended.

PRESIDENT CARNOT will not be a candidate for re-election at the French elections next fall.

ALDEN FALES, the boy murderer, of Newark, N. J., has escaped the gallows. His sentence was commuted by the New Jersey Court of Pardons to imprisonment for life.

WILLIAM HIBBERT, who was in the famous charge of the Six Hunderd at Balaklava, died a few days ago in New York City.

FOREST fires have again broke out in the pine forests south of Vineland, N. J. A considerable section has been burned over.

SEYMOUR NEWLIN, a colored man with a bad reputation, committed a criminal assault upon an aged woman named Mrs. Knowles, living at Rush Sylvania, Logan County, Ohio. He was taken from a calaboose by a mob and hanged to a tree.

THERE was just $249,180.76 worth of dispensary liquor sold in South Carolina during the quarter ending February 1. There were fifty-seven dispensaries in operation, and the net profits for equal division between the counties and towns were $41,163.49.

GENERAL JOSEPH B. KERSHAW is dead, aged seventy-two. He was born at and always lived at Camden, S. C., except that he served the Confederacy throughout the war, rising from Colonel to Major-General. He was Judge of the Fifth Circuit Court from 1877 until last June, when he resigned because of ill health, and then President Cleveland made him Postmaster.

THE Great Northern railroad strike spread to 1500 miles of the line.

THE Senate confirmed the following nominations: W. W. Rockhill, of Maryland, now Chief Clerk of the Department of State, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. Edward H. Strobel, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador.

THE log book and other valuable relics of the wrecked corvette Kearsarge were found and will be turned over to the Navy Department.

COMMODORE ERBEN has preferred charges of dereliction of duty against Captain Mahan.

MADELINE POLLARD wins. The jury at Washington decided that W. C. P. Breckinridge, Representative from the Lexington (Ky.) District, broke a bona fide promise to marry her and that he must pay her $15,000 therefor. The jury was out less than ninety minutes. The case was appealed, defendant himself arising and making the customary motion for a new trial.

RIAZ PASHA, of Egypt, who has been a thorn in the British flesh, has resigned and his fellow-Ministers go out of office with him. The Khedive consulted Lord Cromer before picking out a new Premier.

SISTER OF MERCY KILLED.

Berlin Stirred by a Terrible Crime Near the Grunewald Forest.

The police of Berlin, Germany, found the body of a Sister of Mercy lying by the side of the road leading to the Grunewald Forest, on the outskirts of the city. The body was partly concealed by some bushes.

The throat of the unfortunate woman had been cut, and examination disclosed the fact that she had been maltreated before she was murdered. Near the spot were evidences of a desperate struggle, and some footprints of a man, which it was thought might lead to the arrest of the murderer.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE following are the main points in Iowa's new liquor law: Every saloon keeper must give a bond to the amount of three thous. and dollars and pay for license a tax of $600 a year, which latter amount, however may be increased at the option of the town where the saloon is established. Such license, however shall not be issued without the consent of every property holder within fifty feet of his building, and liquor cannot be sold within 300 feet of any church or school house. No screens must be allowed before windows, no seats provided in the place where the liquor is sold, neither billiards or any game of that kind. A strange feature of the law is that the old prohibition law is not repealed, and any saloon keeper can be arrested and fined under the old law, whether he pays his license or not one half of the license fees goes to the town and the other half to the county. Another requirment of the law is that no license can be issued if no petition is presented signed by sixty-five per cent. of the legal voters of the precinct where the saloon is to be established.

MOUNT UNION.

C. E. Winskey, of Altoona, was in town on Saturday.

T. A. Appleby is slating one of his houses on Water street.

M. W. Isenberg, of Huntingdon, was in town on Saturday on business.

W. J. Landis is adding a coat of paint to his residence on Market street.

John Roberts is putting up new fence around his property on Market street.

W. E. Kough renewed the brick walk in front of his residence on Pennsylvania avenue.

Prof. H. J. Wickey, principal of the Orbisonia schools, was a visitor in the schools of this place on Thursday last.

A. S. Welch spent several days at Dunlo, Pa., last week with Edward Gifford, whose illness was noted some time ago.

Philip Smith is making some attractions in his property on the corner of Jefferson and Market streets for a store room.

Albert Kieferle, who has suffered severely for several months past with a sore foot, is able to go around again with the aid of crutches.

The Mount Union base ball club organized on Friday evening last and have secured the lot of ground north of the canal facing Jefferson street for its games this season.

Rev. D. H. Campbell and T. A. Appleby were the representatives from the Presbyterian church of this place at the presbytery which was held recently at Clearfield.

The remains of Jacob Shade, of Newport, Pa., a former resident of this place, were brought to this place on way passenger, Saturday last, to be interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

The funeral of Anderson Beers was held from the M. E. church of which the deceased was a member, on Wednesday last at 2 P. M., Rev. Wm. Brill in charge, interment in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Sunday evening last by an appropriate program, participated in by members of the organization and others.

TROUGH CREEK.

A careful examination satisfies me that even the peaches are not all killed.

Revs. Stine and Kauffman expect to commence a protracted meeting at Pine Grove next Sunday night a week. Elder Funk will preach at Pine Grove next Saturday night.

Pine Grove Sunday school was organized and the following officers selected: Supt., J. T. Wright; asst. supt., J. T. Chilcott; sec'y., Miss Tinsy Smith; treas., A. W. Wright.

Geo. W. Swope and family, late of California, are visiting their many friends in the valley. Geo. likes California quite well but says all things considered one can live nicer in Pennsylvania.

There is great fear among the farmers that the young clover is all killed. If all would wait until the last of April to sow their clover seed they would avoid the danger of freezing and would be surer of a good set.

Mrs. Mordecai Chilcote went to Three Springs last Saturday a week on a visit and was attacked with grip, which has turned to pneumonia, and she is said to be in a dangerous condition. We hope for her speedy recovery.

The writer has a distinct recollection of the April snow forty years ago. It fell mostly on the night ot the 15th, and was about fifteen inches deep in this valley. The snow of last week would have been at least two feet deep here had it fallen as fast as that of 1854.

Our schools have all closed and so far as the three schools in this valley are concerned there has never been better satisfaction given. So far as we have been able to learn each teacher would gladly be received back for the next term where they were the past term, and that without a dissenting voice.

SALTILLO.

Beautiful spring weather.

A. F. Wagoner, of Latta Grove, was visible on our streets on Saturday.

Miss Hattie Cornelius, of this place, left on Monday for Robertsdale, where she expects to engage in dress making.

Mrs. Christina Crotsley, who lives near this place, is down with a severe attack ot pneumonia. We wish her a speedy recovery.

A. M. Drake lost a valuable horse a few days ago. The animal was killed by a runaway horse attached to a cart, a shaft of the cart penetrating the animal at the rump and causing death.

On the 13th of April, 1894, John M. Drake and wife celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Drake being one of the veteran teachers of the county and his wife being a former teacher, they concluded to invite a few of their many educational friends and celebrate the day. At 11 o'clock guests began to assemble and by 12 o'clock the house was almost full of smiling faces. At 1 o'clock word came from the cooks that dinner was ready. On repairing to the dining room a table was found spread with the good things of this world, such as none but a farmer's wife could prepare. Two hours were spent at dinner, after which a number of letters were read from friends who were unable to be present. The presents, which were beautiful and useful, were then exhibited and the remaining portion of the day was spent in music, games and general conversation. In the evening the party dispersed, leaving their host and hostess fully convinced that marriage is not a failure.

PLANK CABIN VALLEY.

April 11, our valley was completely covered with beautiful snow.

Eli Keith is making preparations for building a new barn on what is known as the J. W. Houck farm.

Mrs. Zetta, wife of the late J. F. McClain, is slowly recovering from her severe and protracted illness.

A. J. McClain, who recently purchased the Anderson farm, is busy making changes in the outbuildings, dispensing with several and making some new and substantial fences and remodeling the surroundings to suit his fancy.

The Sabbath school and Epworth Leauge at the Trough Creek M. E. church have elected their annual corps of officers: A. B. Taylor for supt. of the Sunday school and Mrs. Ellen French president of the League. Both societies are in good working order and we may therefore reasonably expect that something will be done for the Master and the good of the people.

The 1st day of April, designated as an annual moving day, has brought about several changes in this neighborhood. E. H. Heeter has moved westward about three miles to Wm. McClain's farm; Brincley Baker has moved from Eagle Foundry corner to near the Trough Creek church; Amon Horton and family, of Beersville, have returned to this, his native valley, and will guide his plow on the Geo. Sleeman farm. Welcome home.

MILL CREEK.

"Grand-mother" Bordell is quite ill with consumption.

Mrs. William Bordell is suffering from an attack of malarial fever.

Mrs. Bessie Garrett and little daughter recently returned to their home in Lewistown.

John Stonebraker, of Altoona, spent Sabbath with his cousin, W. H. Stonebraker, of this place.

Rev. Teasdale will preach in the Baptist church next Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

The Juniata sand works gives employment to about sixty-five men, part of whom are working day and night to fill the orders they are daily receiving.

I. N. Foust has had a vault built in the room adjoining his office and has had a splended safe put therein, as a precautionary measure against burglars.

People Who Make History.

The people who make history. who achieve success or make their mark in any line, are the people whom everyone is interested, and when we are interested in people it is an immense satisfaction if we can know just how they look. The unique feature recently introduced in *Demorest's Family Magazine* is in touch with the universal desire; every month two pages are devoted to superb half-tone portraits, quite equal to photos, and about cabinet size, of celebrities of every class and all eras, which are printed so they may be removed from the magazine without mutilating it, and arranged in an album especially designed to accommodate them. Everyone thus has an exceptional opportunity for indulging in the fashionable fad of collecting portraits, and can make during the year, at a minimum expense and with no trouble, a collection that would cost at least $100 if photos were purchased. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

But there are many equally attractive features in the May number of this always attractive magazine. Gen. Lew. Wallace, Gen. James Grant Wilson, George W. Cable, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Prof. H. H. Boyesen and Gertrude Atherton give "Advice to Young Writers," every word of which, coming from such sources, is as valuable as gold, and the portrait of each is given with the advice. The paper on "Russian Home Industries" is superbly illustrated and eminently interesting; "The Transformation of the Ugly Club" is a unique article on modern facial surgery, and the illustrations make the wonderful transformation still more vivid to the reader; all the stories are bright (every girl should read "Helen's Gift"); you can learn from the illustrations and instructions given in the Home Art Department how easy it is to do "Venetian Bent Iron Work"; the spring fashions are fully described in the Fashion department, and—but space will not permit an enumeration of the many good things in this number, which is a sample of what is given twelve times a year for only $2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale all the personal property of James E. Walls and C. M. Walls, of Union township, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, wagons, horses, farm implements and grain in the ground. The same has been left in charge of said James E. Walls and C. M. Walls and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with same. A. B. SMITH.
Feb. 27.'94-f.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at Sheriff's sale and left same in charge of John M. Quarry, of Cass township: Spring wagon, sledge and iron, rake and rough lock, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, hill side plow. hay rake, Champion mower, two-horse wagon and bed, hay ladders, hay rope and tackle, forks and rake, wind mill, lot hay, metal plow, 2 sets front gears, black horse, bay pony, 3 shotes, ⅓ interest in 20 acres grain in ground, bed and bedding, coal stove, lounge, 6 chairs, 3 beds and bedding, table, cupboard, doughtray, cook stove and pipe, 10 bushels potatoes and iron kettle. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.
JAMES D. QUERRY.
March 22, 1894.

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CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

NEW LOT HERE!

Fast Color Calico, 5 1-2 Cts. Yd.

Men's Seamless Derby Rib Top Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

Lancashire Gingham at only 25c. a Yd.

Boys' Waists at 18c., usual price, 30c.

Heavy rib Long Stockings, 4 pairs, 25c., Cheap at 13c. Pr.

The above goods are all new and illustrate a few of the MANY BARGAINS we have to offer you at

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 18, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—J. L. Montgomery, of Altoona, is visiting in this place.

—Miss Esther McDonald, of Altoona, is visiting in Mapleton.

—All the latest styles in New Millinery at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Laces, Silks and all kinds of Millinery at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—The ladies of Mapleton and vicinity are invited to call and see my New Goods. Miss Kate Cowher.

—Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh and son, Victor, are visiting in Huntingdon.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—F. D. Heeter and son, Warren, of Tyrone, were Sunday visitors in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Mattie Yocum is visiting relatives and friends in Trough Creek valley.

—Work has been begun on the new Soldiers' Orphan Industrial school at Scotland.

—A broken axle caused the wreck of nine loaded cars at Thompsontown on Friday night.

—The snow was twenty-eight inches deep at Lewistown Wednesday morning of last week.

—L. C. Corbin, wife and child, of Juniata township, spent Sunday among friends in this vicinity.

—The seventy-fifth anniversary of the I. O. O. F. will be celebrated on the 26th inst. at Lewisburg.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Hydecker has been seriously ill for the past week but at present she is improving.

—The remains of a Johnstown flood victim were found near Sheridan station, on the P. R. R. recently.

—We hope our friends who moved this spring are all safely and comfortably located in their new homes.

—The heavy snow of last week broke down two of the large sheds in the tannery bark yard last Wednesday night.

—The Lutheran State convention will be held at Harrisburg in June. Fifteen hundred delegates are expected to attend.

—Mrs. John A. Toomey received a message this morning announcing the death of her cousin, Mrs. Julia Casey, of McVeytown.

—Adam Morningstar, of Juniata township, had seven sheep killed and four injured by dogs on Tuesday morning of last week.

—John Bowman, wife and daughter, of Trough Creek, arrived in town Monday on their way home from a visit to friends in Harrisburg.

—Mrs. Amanda Bratton, of Harrisburg, spent Monday among friends in Mapleton. She was on her way to visit at Huntingdon and Johnstown.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.

H. H. SWOPE.

—In the absence of the pastor, Rev. F. W. Curry, Rev. M. L. Smith, of Huntingdon, will fill the pulpit in the M. E. church in this place next Sunday morning.

—A newspaper cannot be run to suit the individuul taste of its readers. It should be treated as a bill of fare—you take the things you like and leave those you dislike.

—R. N. McCarl spent Sunday among relatives in Altoona. He was accompanied by his daughter, Louie, who will remain among friends and relatives in that city a few days.

—On account of the weather not being propitious the inspection by the borough dads of the western part of town was postponed from last Friday evening until next Friday evening.

—Patton has a man named George Botts, who recently walked from New York city to that place. He covered the entire distance, 500 miles, in the short space of fourteen days, and considering his age, which is 57 years, it was a most remarkable feat.

—The *Everett Republican* is the name of a new Bedford county paper published by John C. Chamberlain, late deputy revenue collector. Col. John M. Bowman, a veteran journalist and a first class all round newspaper man is the editor of the new candidate for public favor. The initial number is a very creditable sheet. We wish the venture great success.

—Secretary Edge, of the state board of agriculture, has received word from Juniata county, one of the largest peach growing counties in the state, that the peach crop in that section was damaged eighty per cent. by the recent cold snap.

—Fire broke out in the storage room of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg Tuesday of last week, and before the flames could be extinguished about six hundred dollars worth of stationery and other supplies were damaged.

—Mrs. H. L. Robley, of Altoona, who has been visiting in Mapleton for the past two months, returned home yesterday. She was accompanied by Miss Mary Heeter, of this place, who will spend a couple of weeks in the Mountain City.

—Houtzdale has a liar who could outlie Ananias. One day he was brought before a justice for some offense and pleaded guilty, to the surprise of all. The justice rubbed his eyes and said: "Well, I'll have better proof than that before I'll believe it. You are discharged."

—The agricultural department announces that its experiments in the direction of rain-making were failures, and that farmers and gardeners in the arid districts need expect no present aid from science in the direction of ending draught.

—Post 62, G. A. R., of Altoona, held a "poverty soshul" last Friday evening. The committee announced that women must wear calico dresses and men their old clothes, and that it will "end when you have spent your munny." The bill of fare was "koffy, sam handwitches, ice kreme and kake and other good things." This is an innovation in the social line.

—At a meeting held recently at Newton Hamilton, the Juniata Valley Campmeeting Association decided to open the camp grounds on July 1st for the summer season. The campmeeting this year will open August 14th and continue ten days. The gates will be closed on Sunday during the meeting. A number of improvements will be made to the grounds and tents.

—We have learned of the following removals since the list was published last week: M. F. Robley from Union township to his residence at the corner of Callowhill and Main streets; Samuel Clemens to M. F. Robley's farm in Union township; Mrs. David Johnston from Mifflin county to Levi Himes' property in Union township; W. D. Cree from his property in Union township to Brady township.

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge No. 468, I. O. O. F., were installed last Wednesday evening. They are as follows: N. G., A. C. Fisher; V. G., D. M. Cowher; Sec., M. L. Rex; Asst. Sec., Jno. C. Garrett; Treas., David Shore; R. S. N. G., W. H. Marlin; L. S. N. G., H. H. Swope; W., G. D. Wood; C., W. H. Brininger; O. G., W. S. Shore; I. G., A. W. Kelley; R. S. S., S. B. Neice; L. S. S., Jacob H. Miller; R. S. V. G., Samuel Robley; L. S. V. G., H. S. Stubbs; chaplain, W. H. Mounts.

—Last Saturday night a week, some night prowler presumably after plunder was seen sneaking about the premises occupied by Mrs. David Johnston in Union township. Her son fired at the supposed burglar but unfortunately the shot failed to take effect. About the same time a large turkey, we are informed, was stolen from Robert Anderson who lives on the Quinter farm. It is a pity these thieves cannot be detected as there is no necessity for anyone resorting to theft to gain a livelihood.

—W. F. Wise and H. J. Martin, of Tyrone, composing the American scenic spectacular and pyrotechnic company, last week closed a contract with the Atlantic City amusement company for the production of a scenic and pyrotechnic spectacle of unprecedented magnitude. The spectacle will be "Herculaneum," and it will be produced in Philadelphia, opening June 16, on a much more elaborate scale than the famous "Last Days of Pompeii," "Sebastopol," or any of the huge entertainments which have preceded it. Tyrone is the headquarters of the company. Here all the elaborate scenery will be painted, the gigantic frames will be built and all the paraphernalia will be constructed. The work involves the erection of a fireworks factory, and Messrs. Wise and Martin have secured several acres of ground near the town, upon which they will erect the plant to furnish the necessarily immense outfit of pyrotechnics. A skilled pyrotechnist has arrived and has charge of the work.—*Tyrone Times.*

Well Said.

The editor of the Big Run *Echo* is given as the author of these domestic remarks: The way to make public schools a failure is for the parents to be continually finding fault with the teacher. It makes no difference how good a teacher he or she is or well educated, by finding fault and meddling with all he does you can make the school a failure and ruin the reputation of the teacher. When your child comes home with some little story of his teacher not doing right, uphold him in it and denounce the teacher, and say he is not fit to drive chickens to water; tell your neighbor's children that their teacher is a failure and they might as well have a "wooden man" as the teacher they have. Go to stores and before the crowd of loafers hold up the little faults of the teacher, magnifying them about 500 per cent. Seize every opportunity to say a mean word about him. It makes no difference if there is not a word of truth in what they say. Just keep on in this tune and you will succeed admirably and your school will be the worst that it has been for years. No school can be a success without the hearty support of the scholars and the patrons of the school. Just as soon as you get the confidence of the pupils and patrons completely shaken in the teacher, you have done your work. The school will be a failure; the children will not do any good; their whole winter's schooling will be lost. But what difference does this make, just so you succeed in making the school a failure?

Proposed Railroad Extension.

Hon. D. Watson and Alexander Stewart, esq., attorneys for Col. Thomas B. Kennedy, president of the Cumberland Valley railroad, appeared Tuesday in court at McConnellsburg, Fulton county, and presented a petition from him as president of the Sonthern Pennsylvania Railway and Mining Company, a short line running from Marion, on the Cumberland Valley railroad to Richmond Furnace, to condemn that portion of the South Penn roadbed lying between Tuscarora tunnel, in Franklin county, and Mt. Dallas, in Bedford county. The corporation proposes to construct a railroad between the two points, using tne roadbed of the South Penn from Tuscarora tunnel east. The same corporation has surveyed and located a branch to intersect the main line of the cumberland Valley at or near Newville. The extension, a distance of 51 miles, will be used by the Pennsylvania Railroad as an outlet for the West Virginia coal fields, without hauling their freight over the Broad Top railroad. The court appointed seven viewers, who will commence their duties May 7th, to value and assess the damages to the South Penn for the taking and appropriating of the roadbed and improvement.

Sale Register.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., the property known as Mapleton Tannery, will be sold at public sale. The property consists in part as follows: No. 1, a lot of ground containing about 1¼ acres, having thereon erected One Steam Tannery, furnished with 4 steam engines, bark mills, rollers, scouring machine, Worthington force pump, etc. No. 2, a lot of ground, 50x100 feet, having thereon hair house, dryer, etc. No. 3, a tract of land containing about 4 acres, having thereon hide house, bark sheds for 5,000 cords bark, car scales, wagon scales and office. No. 4, a tract of land, containing 5½ acres. Also, the following personal property: Set wagon scales on Main street, baler, bark rosser, wagon, 5 carts, drill, anvil, forge blower, set pipe tools, 2 sets block and tackle, hoisting jack, 2 platform scales, 3 spring scales, bark and tan forks, yard hooks, unhairing and fleshing knives, wheelbarrows, trucks, shovels, picks, etc. For terms and further particulars, see bills.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Perry County Bank.

The New Bloomfield *Times* last week published the following in regard to the collapse of that institution:

"No new facts have developed since our last issue that give any brighter outlook to the bank wreck, but incidents come to light that tend to show that the last week during which the bank was open was used to the disadvantage of depositors. The report that men were in the bank nearly all night following the Saturday on which the bank closed and that they were seen on the corner near the bank at four o'clock Sunday morning, seems to be well authenticated, and if correct gives presumptive evidence of crooked work of some kind. The list of widows and orphans that have lost their all grows larger, and the infamous fraud that has been practiced upon this community shows out in stronger light. The number of money packages that had been sent from this bank for several weeks has been so great as to attract the attention of the express messengers on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad and caused them to make remarks and wonder what was going to happen.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 14th.

Population, 506.

Last consecutive number, 1452.

Twelve head of cattle were received on the Reformatory farm yesterday.

Consecutive Nos. 997 and 999 were released on final discharges on Monday.

Orders were received in the brush factory for forty gross of brushes this week.

Consecutive No. 595 was released on expiration of maximum sentence yesterday.

Inmates employed on the farm were engaged in planting potatoes a part of this week.

A turning lathe was added to the machinery in the brush factory since our last issue.

The tinners have completed twenty-four galvanized iron buckets for use in scrubbing.

Orders were received in the shirt factory for one hundred and forty-nine dozen of boys' shirt waists this week.

A large quantity of stones are being hauled from the Reformatory farm to be used in concreting the cellar of the additional cell house.

The following supplies were received in the kitchen department this week for Reformatory use: 100 pounds of coffee, 96 bushels of potatoes and 3½ bushels of onions.

A driveway and walk around the entire outside walls is being constructed by several inmates, under the direction of officer Warsing. We have no doubt that when completed, a marked improvement will be visible.

What a Diver Wears.

A diver's armor consists of a hemlet of copper, a collar of the same metal into which the helmet is screwed, a dress of soft rubber and canvas and iron shoes weighing fourteen pounds each. There are also eighty pound weights on the chest and back—"horseshoe weights" we call these to distinguish them from weights which we sometimes wear around the waist The hemlet is roomy and has a faceplate and a valve through which superfluous air escapes into the water. You can locate a diver by the bubbles which this escaping air drives to the surface. The apparatus above water consists of the air-pump, from which a strong hose leads to the hemlet. A two-inch lifeline is attached to the diver. In winter we wear heavy flannels under our suit. *From "Life Under Water," by Gustave Kobbe, in the April Scribner.*

They Want Names.

The Russell Art Publishing Co., of 928 Arch St., Philadelphia, desire the names and address of a few people in every town who are interested in works of art, and to secure them they offer to send free, "Cupid Guides the Boat," a superbly executed water color picture, size 10x13 inches, suitable for framing, and sixteen other pictures about same size, in colors, to any one sending them at once the names and address of ten persons (admirers of fine pictures) together with six two-cent stamps to cover expense of mailing, etc. The regular price of these pictures is $1.00, but they can all be secured free by any person forwarding the names and stamps promptly.

NOTE.—The editor of this paper has already received copies of above pictures and consider them really "Gems of Art."

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa. says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels Mied Goods and RED FLANNELS, also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock BOOTS AND SHOES and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know IMES ARE DULL and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable PRODUCE in echange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

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Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals

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Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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$12 TO $35 A WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can furnish a horse and travel through the country; a team, though, is not necessary. A few vacancies in towns and cities. Men and women of good character will find this an exceptional opportunity for profitable employment. Spare hours may be used to good advantage. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 11th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

January	2,	12 per cent.
"	15,	10 "
February	1,	11 "
"	15,	15 "
March	1,	9 "
"	15,	8 "
	TOTAL,	65 per cent.

We have paid to our customers in 75 days.

Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information.

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CAKED UDDER AND GARGET

is positively cured by the use of

SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE.

GUARANTEED. Will not scatter or reduce the flow of milk. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ½ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., $1.00. SCOTT'S BLISTERS, SCAB and SWEAT. Price $1.00. Scott's Hoof Paste Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS—THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No att'y fees until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per Box. Sold by all Druggists.

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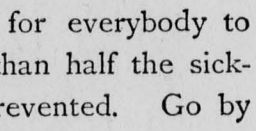
Signs of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them—bright eyes, bright color, bright smiles, bright in every action.



Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

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What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

Especially for Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. Double sole extending down to the heel. EXTRA WEARING QUALITY. Thousands of YOUR Boot wearers testify this is the BEST they ever had. ASK Rubber DEALER FOR THEM and don't be persuaded into an inferior article

"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice." Use Sapolio!

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BRAZIL'S WAR COLLAPSES

THE GOVERNMENT TRIUMPHS OVER ITS ENEMIES.

Admiral de Mello Surrenders to the Uruguayan Authorities—Peixoto Again Rules in Rio Grande do Sul—The Last Act at the Play at War in Rio Harbor.

ADMIRAL DE MELLO.

The Brazilian rebellion has collapsed completely. The military forces of President Peixoto have driven the insurgents out of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and the defeated and discomfited Admiral de Mello has disembarked 1500 insurgent troops on the frontier of Uruguay and surrendered himself and his command to the Uruguayan authorities, who have disarmed them. Though the state of siege at Rio de Janeiro has been extended to June 13, it is believed that Mello's surrender will enable the Brazilian Government to raise the siege within a much shorter time. The Uruguayan Government, after having been notified by Mello of his desire to surrender, sent out a battalion of infantry to receive his submission. The commanding officer, after conferring with Mello, accepted his sword and placed him and his followers formally under arrest. Mello landed his men from the Republica. Admiral da Gama has caused the publication of a protest against the treatment he received at the hands of the commander of the Portuguese war ship Mindello. He declares that the Portuguese Captain, after offering him an asylum on board his vessel, detained him and the other Brazilians, refusing to permit them to land, in spite of the fact, the Admiral alleges, that the Argentine authorities had signified their willingness to receive them.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, says: The naval revolution in Brazil came to an inglorious end March 13. Its finale was as farcial as its succession of incidents (scarcely worthy the name of events) were grotesque in the eyes of the foreigners who looked upon them with impartial interest.

President Peixoto brought nine craft, unworthy of respectable consideration as men-of-war, into the bay. At the same time Admiral Saldanha da Gama and his insurgent fellow-officers fled from their worse than useless craft, abandoned Villegagnon, Ihla das Cobras and Mocangue Islands without firing a shot, and huddled like fugitive sheep under the white Geneva cross, on Euchadas Island.

Of the number of men who surrendered no trustworthy account can be obtained. The stories vary from 900 to 1700, but it is now proved beyond doubt, as was often asserted by the United Press, that fewer than 500 effective fighting men remained under Da Gama's command.

Of the number killed on each side no account has been or will be made. But a reasonable estimate shows that Da Gama and Mello together carried out about 2000 men and cadets. This number was increased by volunteers who managed to reach the ships singly and in groups of two and three, until perhaps 500 men were added. There remain all told, sick, wounded, untrained laborers, and marines, from 1200 to 1300, while Mello may have carried out of port, when he ostensibly went south for recruits, as many as 800. It is therefore guessed that the rebels lost in killed not far from 500 men.

It is still more difficult to make an estimate of Government losses, but it is acknowledged on all sides that the Government lost more than the insurgents did in every fight during the raids made along shore by the insurgent tugs. The Nordenfelt and Hotchkiss guns often worked great destruction to the soldiers guarding the piers, when the rebels rarely lost a man. Indeed, so bad were the marksmen on shore that the tug Captains used to sit on stools outside the pilot houses, smoking cigarettes while raiding the shore line under what the Government called "the heated persecution by the valorous and invincible defenders of the Republic."

According to Baron Cabo Frio, of the Foreign Office, it was because so many soldiers had been killed that Peixoto refused to offer Da Gama any terms worth considering at the time the rebel Admiral applied to Admiral Benham for arbitration. On the whole, from 1000 to 1200 soldiers were killed about the bay in the skirmishes that occurred during the six months of warfare.

While Da Gama's flight does not end the war, it ends the present danger of the republican form of Government, and in that every American can properly congratulate Brazil. A war is still on in the south, but it is not for the cause which Da Gama represented. The people of Rio Grande do Sul and of Santa Catharina have been fighting for about two years to resist such repressive and uncoustitutional acts as the removal of their Governors by the central authority. Peixoto did that, and was aided and advised in it by Mello until Mello saw his own aspirations to become President blocked by his chief. Then he deserted Peixoto, as he had previously deserted the Emperor and the first President. He took advantage of the war in the south and of the discontent in the navy, which was grumbling "because the army had the cheese and the knife both," and created a revolt in the bay.

The rebellion in the south was justified. Mello's revolt was an infamous attempt to gratify personal ambition at the expense of the lives and prosperity of Brazilians. Although he had complete control of the bay and a dozen well-armed ships, Mello failed to take the city or arouse an insurrection there. There was a widespread passive sympathy for him, due solely to a hatred of Peixoto's domineering policy. But Mello's fight had failed by the end of November.

Then came Da Gama, who, as head of the naval school on Enchados and Cobras islands, had proclaimed himself neutral. Da Gama was a monarchist. He took charge of the insurgent forces in the bay and issued a proclamation which meant that he intended to re-established monarchy. Mello, with the men-of-war Aquidaban and Republica left the harbor ostensibly to go south to organize helping forces there and to go north to intercept the Government fleet coming from New York. Both these objects could have been easily accomplished, but Mello turned traitor to Da Gama as he had turned traitor to all the rest who had befriended him.

Hope deferred made Da Gama's heart sick before January had ended, but he was nagged into holding on by the English, royalist and church sympathizers on shore. The Aquidaban came back for a brief interval and several small islands were taken from the Government. Then came the heroic attack on Armacao on the morning of February 9. At the head of his crew of perhaps 500 men Da Gama carried the along shore forts by storm, but when, in their enthusiasm, the sailors rushed up the streets to the public plaza, they were overwhelmed by the flood of 3000 Government soldiers that came down upon them. Da Gama did all that he had originally intended to do, but more than 200 of his men were left behind. His last fight was made.

Nevertheless, he still had hope. His friends actively vaunted his cause on the streets and secretly intrigued to keep the Government fleet from coming. Captain Baker, of the Nictheroy, says nearly all of the Brazilians in the fleet were worse than half hearted. Still the fleet did come in line of battle. It was a wretched affair, which the Aquidaban, well handled, could have destroyed in a half hour, but it wiped out the last vestige of the monarchial fleet of Da Gama, and with it the last hope of Brazilian Monarchists.

SENATOR HILL'S VIEWS.

An Epitome of His Speech on the Wilson Bill.

Senator David Bennett Hill, of New York, has come out squarely against the income tax, and what he calls the "un-Democratic tariff" bills of Wilson and Voorhees. He condemns the Senate bill as unsparingly as the House bill. Both are denounced as contrary to Democratic principle, political expediency and public policy.

His speech in the United States Senate was the longest he ever delivered. It bore evidences of unremitting toil, deep purpose and settled conviction. It was delivered as deliberatly and cold bloodedly as a judge's charge. There was neither passion, nor eloquence, nor feeling in it. His repudiation of the Administration and of the tariff policy of the majority of his own party was as calm as if he was not a participant in the strife.

Never since the days when an announcement that Senator Ingalls expected to speak used to fill the galleries of the Senate has there been such a crowd attracted to the Senate end of the Capitol to listen to a single speech as thronged to listen to the senior Senator from New York define his position on the tariff question. Long before two o'clock, the hour fixed for the speech to begin, every seat was occupied and standing room was at a premium. The steps in the aisles of the galleries were used for seats, and every available foot of space against the walls was occupied by men and women willing to stand for two or three hours to hear what was expected to be the most important speech of the tariff debate.

Practically every Senator in the city was in his place, and every vacant chair was occupied by a member of the House of Representatives, while all the space in the rear of the seats on the floor was occupied by Representatives sitting on chairs brought in from the cloak rooms and committee rooms, while scores stood against the wall.

The burden of the Senator's speech was to the effect that the tariff bill is framed on the lines laid down by the President and Secretary of the Treasury at a time when there was a surplus instead of an empty Treasury and at the dictation of the Populist element of the Democratic party. The income tax proposition, he said, was never a tenet of Democratic faith, but was stolen from the Populist party by the disciples of the new Democracy, who desired now to make it the test of the loyalty of men who are Democrats of the most radical kind, but who will not submit to engrafting into a Democratic tariff measure this new doctrine, whose provisions are undemocratic and whose tendencies are socialistic.

Incidentally, he embraced the occasion to get in as many hits at the Administration as possible, but the burden of his speech was against the Populist income tax rider to the Democratic Tariff bill.

The conclusion of Senator Hill's speech was largely a statement of his own position on the Tariff bill. He virtually declared he would oppose the bill to the last if it contained the income tax feature, but that he was willing to make concessions upon other points for the sake of a speedy settlement of the tariff question.

When Senator Hill concluded with an impressive question to his fellow Democrats as to whether it was the part of wisdom to thus imperil Democratic success, there was a ripple of applause on the floor of the Senate Chamber, but it was confined almost entirely to the Republican side.

SWORN IN.

Senator Patrick Walsh the Successor of Colquitt, of Georgia.

PATRICK WALSH.

Senator Patrick Walsh, who was appointed by Governor Northern to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, was sworn in upon his arrival at Washington and will participate in the tariff fight. He walked down the Senate aisle on the arm of Senator Gordon to take his oatn of office as Senator.

UNDER THE ENGINE.

Seven Men Killed in an Accident at New Era, Mich.

A locomotive, in which were nine men returning to the camps of Staples & Covell, near New Era, twenty miles north of Muskegon, Mich., struck a fallen tree and was derailed, rolling down an embankment. The men were caught under the engine and scalding steam and hot coals made awful work of them. Seven men were killed. Frederick Chawkee received fatal injuries.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EMINENT JURIST.

He Peacefully Expired at His Home in New York City, Just After Returning in Apparently Vigorous Health From a Visit to England—His Distinguished Career.

David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer and jurist, died suddenly at his home, No. 22 Gramercy Park, New York City, of pneumonia. He had just returned from England, where he had been visiting his daughter, Lady Musgrave, and when he landed he seemed in the best of health and spirits. Though he was eighty-nine years old, his step was as elastic, his form as erect, as that of a young man. Mr. Field was taken with a congestive chill three days after his return home. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. David Dudley Field, Jr., summoned Dr. Stephen Burt, the family physician, who found that the patient had all the symptoms of pneumonia. The efforts of Dr. Burt proved unavailing, and Mr. Field continued to sink until the end finally came. Justice Field was at once summoned from Washington and arrived during the day. Dr. Henry M. Field took charge of the funeral arrangements. Mr. Field's last moments were calm and peaceful. He had been in a semi-conscious state all day and the end, when it finally came, was without a sound or struggle. The great lawyer seemed merely to fall into a deep sleep. His daughter-in-law was at the bedside all the time. When the news became known in the city, Mayor Gilroy caused the flags to be raised at half mast on the City Hall. Nearly all the courts adjourned out of respect to Mr. Field's memory. The death was announced in the Legislature at Albany, and out of respect to his memory both Houses adjourned. In the Assembly a committee was appointed to take appropriate action. It was decided that the funeral be held from Calvary Episcopal Church and that the interment be in the old family burying ground at Stockbridge, Mass.

David Dudley Field belonged to a family of which a single generation has set its mark deeply upon American history. Himself a jurist with no superior at the American bar; Cyrus W. Field, known as the layer of the first Atlantic cable; Stephen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Henry, preacher and editor, are brothers who have each achieved high fame and reputation. David Dudley Field began life in a very plain fashion. He was born in Haddam, Conn., on February 13, 1805, and was the eldest of nine children born to his father, a minister, with an annual salary of $500. Out of this sum the family was supported, and three of the sons received a college education. Young Field had prepared himself for college by the time he was sixteen years old, and began a legal course at Williams in 1821. He was admitted to the bar in 1828. Soon after this he went to New York and began the practice of his profession, taking an active part in public affairs almost from the first. Altogether he spent more than sixty years in active work as a lawyer, and devoted fifty years to the codification of the laws. His first essay on codification was published in 1839. His life was a busy one. The first interruption to it was in 1836, when, after the death of his wife, he went abroad and spent a year in travel, many lively pictures of which appeared afterward in "Sketches Over the Sea." Returning to this country in 1837, Mr. Field considered the reform of the judicial system. Two years later he obtained a nomination from the Democrats for the Assembly, with the view of introducing law reform measures into the Legislature. But he was defeated. Many law-reform tracts were published by Mr. Field. In the session of 1853 he procured the whole Code of Civil Procedure to be reported for passage by a committee of the Assembly, and during 1855 the whole Code of Criminal Procedure. The law-reform measures of Mr. Field occupied his thoughts and a large portion of his time for eighteen years. He not only received no compensation, it is said, but had to pay the expense of his assistants, amounting to over $6000. Lord Brougham watched with great interest the progress of the movement here, and when Mr. Field went to England sought from him the full details of this new legislation. Mr. Field next considered a "Code of International Law." His ideas met with cordial approval in England. The code was framed upon the idea that some time or other the different nations will agree upon a general treaty concerning the subjects discussed in it. The first political speech ever made by Mr. Field was in Tammany Hall, in 1842, on the nomination of R. H. Morris for Mayor. Deceased was a Democrat, but revolted on the slavery question. He attended the Republican convention at Chicago in 1860. At the peace congress Mr. Field did all he could, as the head of the New York delegation, to prevent war. Mr. Field, though dissatisfied with the course of the Republican party in the matter of reconstruction, still followed the recent political ties so far as to vote for Mr. Hayes. The Democrats, on the retirement from Congress of Smith Ely, offered Mr. Field the nomination, which he accepted, and was elected. It was early in January when he took his seat, so that he was a member of the House of Representatives but eight weeks. Mr. Field had been three times married. His first wife was Jane L. Hopkins, to whom he was wedded in 1829. They had three children, Dudley Field, born November 28, 1830; Jeanie Lucinde, October 9, 1833, and Isabella, April 3, 1835. Mrs. Field died in Stockbridge, in 1836. Mr. Field married his second wife in 1841. She was Mrs. Harriet Davidson, and died in 1864. He married again in 1866, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Carr, the widow of Dr. S. J. Carr. She died in 1876. Mr. Field's only surviving child, Jeanie L. Field, was married in 1870 to Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of British Columbia. Deceased had just returned from a visit to her in England. Among the pall bearers selected to attend the funeral of David Dudley Field were the following: Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court; John Bigelow, Joseph H. Choate, William M. Evarts, Abram S. Hewitt, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Chancellor McCracken, R. A. Deyo, R. M. Galloway, Charles Butler, Judge Charles Andrews, Judge A. R. Lawrence and H. H. Anderson. Mr. Field's estate is valued at between $500,000 and $1,000,000. It consists of eleven acres of land at High Bridge, and a large estate at Stockbridge, Mass. The property is unincumbered. The Rev. Henry M. Field, his brother, said that the bulk of the estate will be held in trust for the grandchildren until they become of age.

REPORTS from the country south of San Francisco, and from the west side of the San Joaquin Valley show that there is great distress from lack of rain. Thousands of sheep have perished, and not a spear of grass is seen on fields that are usually green at this season.

The Century's Coal Product.

Of all the coal mined in the world, from the beginning of this century to the present time, Great Britain has produced one-half. In 1891 she mined thirty-six per cent. of the world's product, while the United States produced thirty-three per cent. The United States is increasing its output of coal at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, while the increase in Great Britian is less than two per cent. The cost of coal is increasing in Great Britain and decreasing in the United States. England exports thirty-one per cent. of her total product of coal, while the United States exports less than one per cent.—New York Dispatch.

Boots, which reached almost to the knee, were made in Athens in the time of Socrates. One Simon was the fashionable shoe and boot-maker of that day.

Can You Lose the Grip?

Losing one kind of grip is worse than taking another, and when thousands are in training for the field sports of summer months, it is well to be advised by those who know all about it.

Mr. F. C. Ferguson, 1658 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes to the point March 1, 1893. He says: "I would like to add my testimony to your already long list. While playing ball I sprained my arm at the elbow and shoulder. It interfered with my playing considerably and lost me many good chances professionally. I tried everything I could think of, but I could get no relief. A doctor advised that the only thing to be done was to give the arm a long rest. A friend, however, recommended St. Jacobs Oil, which I tried, with the result that I was completely cured and have since pitched a great deal with no signs of my former trouble, which, by the way, retires many a professional player."

GERMANY has $1,155,000,000 invested in the banking business.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

FRENCH capital invested in trade is estimated at $1,555,000,000.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The Skill and Knowledge

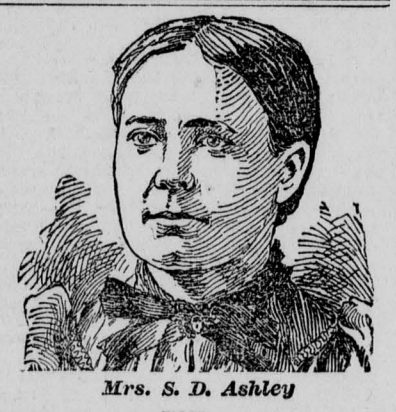
Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles. *Sold only in boxes.*

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.



Mrs. S. D. Ashley

FOR WOMEN IN FEEBLE HEALTH

Hood's Cannot Be Too Highly Recommended

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years and it has always given the best of satisfaction. I had little appetite and was troubled with rheumatism in the left arm and shoulder and back. As soon as I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite increased, the

Rheumatic Troubles Ceased

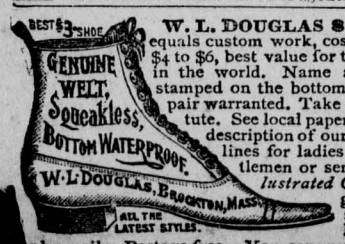
and I felt better than for years before. I have used it in the family and would not do without it. It cannot be recommended too highly for

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

women in feeble health, nor for children when teething. Any one giving it a fair trial will be well satisfied." MRS. S. D. ASHLEY, North Richmond, Ohio. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

PATENTS A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

FELL INTO THE FLAMES.

NINE FIREMEN KILLED IN A BURNING THEATRE.

The Blazing Roof of the Davidson, at Milwaukee, Wis., Drops In, Carrying With It Those Who Were Fighting the Fire—Noble Deeds of Heroism.

The Davidson Theatre and Hotel, the finest playhouse in Milwaukee, Wis., and one of the handsomest and costliest theatres in the country, was destroyed by fire early a few mornings ago, and eight firemen lost their lives by the falling in of the roof. The scenery carried by the Liliputians, who were playing a ten days' engagement at the theatre, is all gone. Manager Rosenfeld, of the company, says it was worth $25,000. The roof was a sheet of flame before the firemen arrived, but ladders were run up, and the men rushed on the roof, six stories from the ground. In doing so, Ollie Ries, one of the men, slipped and fell to the ground, being killed by the fall.

All the men from No. 4 Engine were directed to the rear of the roof, right over the stage, where the fire was the worst. Some men from other companies were with them when, without warning, the roof gave way, precipitating eight of the men eighty feet into the fire on the stage. All of them were either killed by the fall or burned to death or suffocated.

The dead are: Archibald Campbell, Captain of the fireboat James Foley; James C. Freeman, Lieutenant 4 Company; John Carroll, 2 Chemical; August Janssen, Third Assistant Chief of Department and brother of Chief John T. Janssen of the Police Department; Frederick Kroeschmuer, 8 Chemical; Frank McGurk, Lieutenant of 4 Truck and Acting Captain of 14 Company; Thomas Morgan, Company No. 1; Ollie Ries, 3 Company; Frank Winne, 4 Chemical.

The four other firemen went down with the roof, but were rescued and taken to the Emergency Hospital.

Fireman James Crowley was rescued soon after noon after having been pinioned down under a mass of timber for several hours and after having faced death in three forms—fire, drowning and suffocation.

An engine was kept pumping away the water that steadily rose and threatened to drown him, and air was forced through a hose to keep him from being choked to death by the thick smoke that filled the building.

The large building was used for a theatre on the ground floor and the rear. The part above the ground floor was the Hotel Davidson. The hotel was well filled with guests, but they were all warned in time and escaped without injury.

The fire originated apparently on the stage under the roof. The stage was a very large one, and the fire had made great progress in the oily scenery and was a perfect furnace when discovered.

The Liliputians, with an immense amount of scenery, were filling a two weeks' engagement in "A Trip to Mars" in the house. The stationary scenery, which was large, and that of the Liliputians gave the flames advantage, and the thing went like tinder.

When the roof fell in the members of the insurance fire patrol were covering up the seats of the parquet. They ran back just in time to escape the falling roof, as portions of it dropped into the parquet.

Immediately after the roof fell the firemen went at the work of rescue. Streams of water were thrown into the blazing heap of debris from the walls, and the men of the insurance patrol ran into the pit and began to drag away the timbers that pinned down the men who had fallen with the roof.

The work progressed slowly and an hour passed before the first body was recovered. As soon as the injured were taken out ambulances conveyed them to the hospital. On either side of the blackened walls of the theatre are the words: "Absolutely fireproof."

Michael Dunn, Captain of the fire tug Cataract, was on the roof when it fell, but did not go down with it. Other firemen rigged a rope, making it fast to a part of the hotel building, and dropped it over into the awful hole through which their comrades had fallen.

Seizing the rope, Dunn slipped into the furnace. Soon there was a cry from below to pull the rope up. Dunn had found Pipeman Yeo helpless, tied the rope around him, and ordered it raised.

The total money loss occasioned by the fire is about $225,000, as follows: Theatre proper and stationary scenery about $175,000; Rosenfeld Brothers, proprietors of the Liliputians, who were playing at the theatre, $45,000; Joseph Clauder, orchestra leader, $3000.

FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Over a Million in Property Destroyed in a Few Hours.

At 7 o'clock p. m. flames were seen bursting out of the front of the American Grape Sugar Works, on Scott and Chicago streets, Buffalo, N. Y., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. A general alarm was promptly responded to, but when the firemen reached the scene the entire structure was a mass of flames.

Sixty men were employed at night on the top floors of the works. How many of these escaped was not known on the morning after the fire. Among the employes seriously injured by jumping from the windows of the eighth floor were:

James Young, head bruised and badly burned; William Maurice, both legs broken, fatally hurt; William Landowski, badly cut and burned; John Stern, badly cut; Lieutenant Scraeder, of Fire Company No. 1, badly hurt by falling walls; Joseph Weber, pipeman, No. 1, badly burned and leg broken.

At 10.30 o'clock the fire had spread to the public fish market and the wholesale meat district, but at midnight it was under control. The loss to adjoining property, including the fish market and Klinck's wholesale meat market, will amount to about $20,000, making the total loss about $1,200,000, on which there is an insurance of about $500,000.

All but twelve of the sixty men employed in the building at night had been accounted for at midnight. It was then feared that they were in the ruins. The fire was caused by an electric light wire on the top floor.

The main building of the grape sugar works, eight stories in height had, with its dependencies, a frontage of 225 feet on Scott street extending to the corner of Scott, and a depth of 180 feet, reaching to the banks of the Hamburg Canal, while the feed, drying establishment, warehouses, machinery and other subordinate structures occupied the south side of Scott street directly opposite the main property, and with their respective railroad tracks and freighting facilities stretched nearly to Perry street, 300 feet to the southward.

CHIEF JUSTICE BRICKELL, of Alabama, has been chosen three times for that high office. He was first elected by the votes of his brother judges, then by the votes of the people, and now he has been appointed Chief Justice by the Governor.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

74TH DAY.—Mr. Hill made an attack on the income feature of the Tariff bill.——Mr. Walsh was sworn in as Senator from Georgia.

75TH DAY.—Mr. Lodge spoke on the Tariff bill.——Walcott's resolution to coin Mexican silver dollars was passed.——Mr. Cockrell reported the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill. The principal amendments provide appropriations for United States courts; $5000 is appropriated for Mrs. Sarah B. Colquitt, widow of Senator Colquitt, being one year's salary.

76TH DAY.—Mr. Hale delivered a long speech in opposition to the Wilson-Voorhees tariff bill.

77TH DAY.—The day was consumed by Mr. Peffer, who continued his speech on the Wilson bill.

78TH DAY.—After some routine morning business the Senate resumed the consideration of the Further Urgent Deficiency bill. Mr. Hill proposed to count pairs to make a quorum. The matter went over.——When the Tariff bill was taken up Mr. Peffer continued his speech on the subject, the fourth installment. He was followed by Mr. Mitchell.

79TH DAY.—Mr. Hill reintroduced his resolution to so amend the rules as to permit pairs to be counted in making up a quorum.——The Further Urgent Deficiency bill was then after some more discussion as to the censorship of papers prepared by special agents of the Census Bureau, passed, with many amendments. The bill, as passed by the House, appropriated about $1,242,000, and the amendments of the Senate increase that amount to $1,785,000. One of the Senate amendments is $5000 for the widow of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia.——The Tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Quay addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

The House.

96TH DAY.—It was District of Columbia day and no business of general interest was transacted.

97TH DAY.—The House devoted the entire day to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The attempt to insert in the bill an amendment designed to prevent the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from manufacturing postage stamps under the contract recently awarded to it by the Postoffice Department was defeated.

98TH DAY.—Mr. Sperry introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Interstate Banks.——The House got into a deadlock over a technical Parliamentary question and no business was transacted.

99TH DAY.—A resolution introduced by the Committee on Rules, at the beginning of the session, to fine members $10 for failing to vote on the call of the yeas and nays, and for absence without leave, precipitated a season of filibustering, which continued until 6.30 p. m., when adjournment was taken. Before adjourning a resolution was adopted revoking leaves of absence and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to telegraph absent members that their presence is required.

100TH DAY.—The House was in session only an hour, adjourning on account of the caucus, no quorum and no business.

101ST DAY.—As the Clerk began reading the journal Mr. Reed interrupted with the suggestion that the first business was the question of approving the journal of the day before. The House was again unable to obtain a quorum and, on motion, adjourned.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

KANSAS has 42,000 Alliance farmers.

RUSSIA will probably adopt our patent system.

THERE are 7600 free soup kitchens in France.

THE Kansas wheat outlook is regarded as unfavorable.

ITALIANS have been returning to Italy since the depression began.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, has signed the bill making hazing a felony.

A NEW $20 counterfeit note has been discovered by secret service officers.

LESS than forty miles of new railroad were built in New York State last year.

AN Indianapolis doctor has discovered diptheria bacilli on the cover of a public library book.

THE Louisana sugar crop of last year was 603,353,087 pounds, the bounty on which was $11,634,461.

THE report of the commission appointed to examine the modes of slaughtering cattle show that of the Hebrew the least cruel.

WHEAT in Missouri is reported demaged twenty-five per cent. by the recent freeze—other grains and fruit in larger proportion.

THE Spanish Minister at Washington has been instructed to ask the American Government to watch the movements of Cubian refugees.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON has ordered the land department of the Central Pacific to reduce interest rates on sales from ten to six per cent.

THE official report on Iowa's crop prospects states that the season is advanced and the outlook better than at the same date in 1892 or 1893.

SIXTY Indian families near Peru, Ind., the remnant of the Miami tribe, have united in a suit against the Government for $91,000 annuities due them.

A PICTURESQUE STEEPLE.

The Wind Blew It Off the Church and It Stood Upon Its Apex.

At Litchfield, Conn., the gale blew over the steepie of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. It fell apex downward on the lawn in front of the church, and its point sank several feet into the ground. The steeple broke off and stood upside down, its peak in the ground and its base in the air. Efforts were made to pull the inverted steeple over by ropes without success, but its base was finally inclined to the bell tower, against which it still rests, with apex to the ground. Apart from the loss of the steeple the church was not badly damaged.

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

The West Beat the Record of 1893 in the Past Winter's Pork Packing.

Statistics of pork packing in the West show that the total number of hogs packed the past winter was 4,834,000, an increase of 250,000 compared with last year; average weight 248 pounds, an increase of 20½ pounds. The aggregate packing in the West for twelve months ending March 1 was 11,605,000 hogs, a decrease of 785,000 as compared with that of last year.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a silver medal of honor to Dennis F. Ward, a New York City policeman, for rescuing a boy named Willis Swain from drowning in the Harlem River on March 24, 1892.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

All other powders are cheaper made and inferior, and leave either acid or alkali in the food

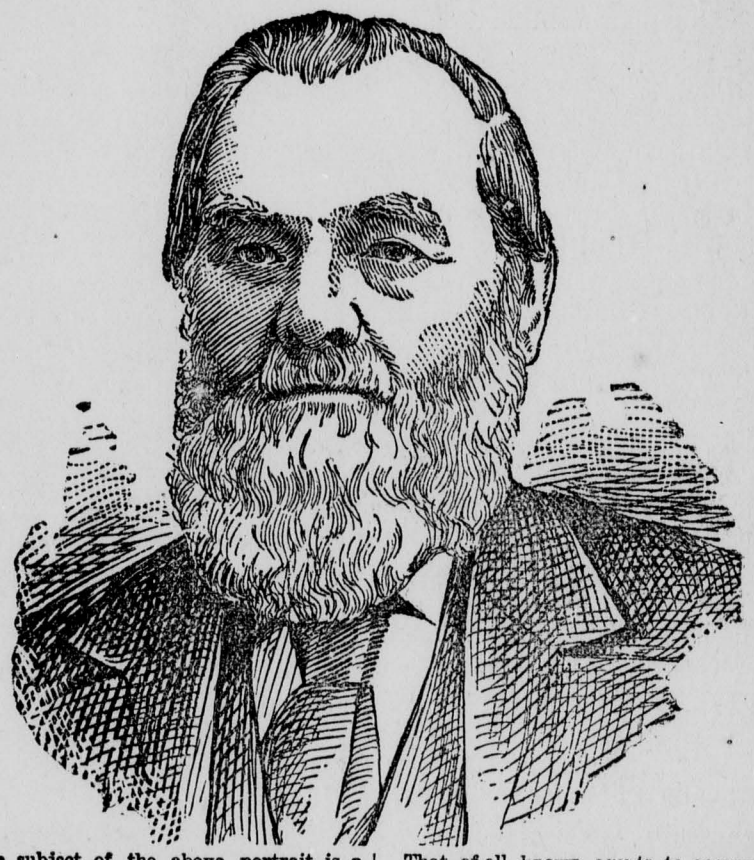
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A Sect of Fasters.

The Jains of India are the champion fasters or long-distance, do-without-food sect of the world. Fasts of from thirty to forty days are very common among this curious sect, and once each year a "radami" comes forward and undertakes the "grand fast"—a period of seventy-five days, during which time he allows nothing but warm water to pass his lips. When the fast is once begun, the faster will carry it to the prescribed limit or die in the attempt. In curious contrast to this startling feat is the religious eating contests of the South Sea Islanders, where the competitors actually hoop themselves like barrels with ropes made of grass and bark to keep from bursting through overfeeding.—St. Louis Republic.

Porcelain Teeth.

Artificial teeth are made of porcelain. Porcelain is, as everyone knows, of many degrees of hardness, and the greater or less hardness of a particular kind of porcelain depends mainly upon the degree of heat required to fuse the ingredients of which it is composed. The porcelain used for artificial teeth consists chiefly of a very fine kaolin, such as that used by the Chinese ceramic artists, with felspar for the enamel. The teeth, with platinum pins inserted in them, are exposed to a degree of heat so high as to melt any metal less fusible than platinum, and this baking brings them to a state of hardness sufficient to resist the wear and tear incident to the work they have to perform.—Courier-Journal.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen, Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says:

"Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good."

This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows:

"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two months. I have in six months *increased in solid flesh twenty-two pounds.* I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."

John A. V. Berry

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

That, of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequaled, is proven by the fact that *once used, they are always in favor.* Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and *regular*, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles, and indigestion.

The "Pleasant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than "blue pills," calomel, or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system; no particular care is required while using them.

Composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, their cost is much more than is that of other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four "Pellets" are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, and can be had at the price of the more ordinary and cheaper made pills.

Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in excellence.

For all laxative and cathartic purposes the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," sedlitz powders, "salts," castor oil, fruit syrups (so-called), laxative "teas," and the many other purgative compounds sold in various forms.

Put up in glass vials, sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is laxative, two gently cathartic.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve distress from over-eating, nothing equals them. They are tiny, sugar-coated, antibilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants them.

Then, after they are taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, and natural way. There is no reaction afterward. Their help *lasts.*

Accept no substitute recommended to be "just as good." They may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who *needs* help.

HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

Continued from first page.

approved. The following committees were announced by the moderators:

Bill and Overtures—Revs. J. W. Bain, R. M. Wallace, D. D., and R. M. Campbell, Elders H. L. Book and T. A. Appleby.

Judicial Committee—Revs. A. H. Parker, D. K. Freeman, D. D., W. T. Finney, Elders J. R. Simpson and B. C. Youngman.

Minutes of the Synod—Rev. Dr. McKinley, Rev. S. A. Davenport, James Roller.

Leave of Absence—Rev. J. S. Woodburn, Rev. D. V. Mays, J. A. Reed.

Finance—Elders, J. F. Wilson, A. C. Henderson, Albert Thompson.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That we urge our people to give all encouragement to the Pennsylvania Sabbath association."

The following committee was appointed to install Rev. D. E. Craighead, at Curwensville, Thursday, May 17. Rev. J. W. Bain to preside, propound constitutional questions and charge the pastor. J. A. Marquis to preach the sermon and H. G. Furbay to charge the people.

The statistical reports were read and showed a large ingathering of members. The narrative of the state of religion was read by Rev. J. E. Irvine.

The report upon young people's societies was read by Rev. H. H. Henry, of Birmingham.

The committee on Young People's societies reports that the work of the year has been the most encouraging in its history.

New societies have been organized in the following churches: Mapleton, Duncansville, Broad Street, Altoona; Sinking Valley, Juniata, Spruce Creek, Allensville, Berwinsdale, Milroy, Little Valley and Glen Richey, the youngest but by no means the weakest, organized only a few days ago by Rev. Dr. McKinley, at the close of a remarkable revival. This society started with sixty members.

Junior societies have also been organized during the year at State College, Birmingham, Broad Street, Altoona; Orbisonia, Juniata, Osceola Mills. This makes a total of seventy-six Christian Endeavor societies, including fifteen Junior societies and several Union societies.

During the year 282 associate members have been added to the church, as follows: Osceola Mills received 34, McVeytown 18, Pine Grove 16, Academia 15.

The membership of the Christian Endeavor societies in the presbytery now numbers 3,880, including 681 juniors.

Rev. J. Heaney claims the largest membership, having 289 Christian Endeavorers in his parish. Rev. D. H. Campbell is a close second, having 278. The largest junior society is that connected with the Second church, Altoona, Rev. H. H. Stiles, pastor elect, membership 110. Tyrone stands second, with 100 junior Endeavorers.

The committee on home missions reported through Rev. J. C. Kelly recommending certain amounts for the different churches unable of themselves to sustain pastors and the report was accepted. The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of Huntingdon presbytery reported contributions during the past year from thirty-five auxiliaries and forty-eight bands which compose this society amounted to $3,875.79. Last year the contributions amounted to $4,230. This increase was due to legacies received amounting to $875.

The committee to audit accounts reported that they had examined Dr. Mather's accounts and found them satisfactory.

Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D., from the committee on supplies, reported the appointments for the vacant churches until the fall meeting.

Dr. D. K. Freeman reported for the committee on presbyterial missions and supplies as follows:

The honor of having originated the work of aiding mission churches within the bounds of this presbytery belongs, as we suppose, to Dr. Butler, formerly pastor at Clearfield, who by his own personal efforts raised and disbursed quite a large sum to assist in the support of feeble churches in Clearfield county.

Our presbytery adopted its plan of P. M. & S. in October, 1885, at Kishacoquillas church, but it did not go into operation until the spring meeting in 1886. The plan was devised mainly by the chairman of the committee, the venerable Dr. Hamill, who has been greatly interested in the work from its origin, and has labored faithfully for its success. It was adopted in presbytery with remarkable unanimity, only one vote having been cast in opposition. This was nearly two years before the synod adopted its present scheme of sustentation. During the first year of our Presbyterian mission work, ending October, 1886, to our surprise and gratification, the churches contributed for this cause the handsome sum of $1,135.97. In 1887, $1,225, and in 1888 it was $1,377. The following three years the sum contributed was nearly the same. The highest amount given in any one year being in 1892—$1,628.60. The whole amount disbursed up to last October—eight years—being nearly $11,000. The presbytery has aided in larger or smaller amounts thirty-three churches, nearly half of our entire number. This fund has encouraged the organization, and assisted in the support of the new churches of Irvona, Coalport, Winburn, Hydman and the Third, Broad street and Juniata in Altoona.

The presbytery might well be congratulated upon the splendid success of its plan, the churches having contributed $11,000 in eight years; having aided thirty-three churches, and promoted the organization of seven more without diminishing in contributions to the boards of the church, and practically saving to the board of home missions over $4,000. The plan being administered by the presbytery comes more closely in touch with the pastors and churches and thus tends to develop the liberality of the people.

The clerical work cheerfully and gratuitously done, the time given, the traveling expenses borne, and the sermons preached by one of the members of this committee certainly deserves honorable mention and merits the thanks of the presbytery.

We submit the following:

Resolved, That we as a presbytery pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to bring our contributions of this cause up to the point of self support, that the presbytery may be able to care for all its feeble churches without the necessity of calling on the board of home missions.

Resolved, That the pastors and stated supplies of the churches be requested to explain fully to their congregations the operation and results of our presbyterial plan and appeal to them for increased contributions.

Resolved, That the churches be urged to contribute at least the amount of twenty-five cents per member.

Respectfully submitted.

An overture presented by Rev. J. W. Bain from the committee on bills and overtures suggesting a plan of bringing the unemployed ministers and vacant churches together was ordered to be sent to the general assembly. The Sabbath school report was read by Rev. D. H. Campbell: No. of officers, teachers and scholars, 12,012; scholars, 10,768; average attendance, 6,691; members received into the churches, 453.

This is a large advanee in all departments. The report was received and the resolutions were adopted. The action of the presbytery in licensing Mr. Jack was reconsidered and a testimonial was given him stating the progress he had made in his seminary studies. The following report concerning presbyterial sustentation was adopted:

WHEREAS, The committee on missions and supplies has during its history surpassed the expectations of its most ardent friends and has become the object of the pride as well as the confidence of the churches and ministers it has aided; and,

WHEREAS, Should the time come when the work of this committee may be merged with that of synodical sustentation, believing that our committee would wisely propose the same; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient and injurious to agitate the subject.

The report of the committee on home missions, recommending amounts for the different churches, was adopted.

The committee on ministerial relief reported, and the report was received and the recommendation adopted.

A resolution of thanks to the congregation of the Clearfield church, to Dr. McKinley, the choir, etc., was adopted by a rising vote.

The committee on leave of absence reported the names of those to whom leave of absence was granted, and the report was adopted. An invitation to the presbytery to meet at Bellwood on the second Tuesday of June was accepted. The presbytery, after singing the Long Meter Doxology, adjourned.

Origin of Ice Cream.

The man who invented ice cream was a negro by the name of Jackson, and in the early part of the present century kept a small confectionery store. Cold custards, which were cooled by setting them on a cake of ice, were very fashionable, and Jackson conceived the idea of freezing them, which he did by placing ingredients in a tin bucket and completely covering it with ice. Each bucket contained a quart and was sold for $1. It immediately became popular, and the inventor soon enlarged his store, and when he died left a considerable fortune. A good many tried to follow his example, and ice cream was hawked about the streets, being wheeled along very much as the hokey-pokey carts are now, but none of them succeeded in obtainig the flavor that Jackson had in his product.

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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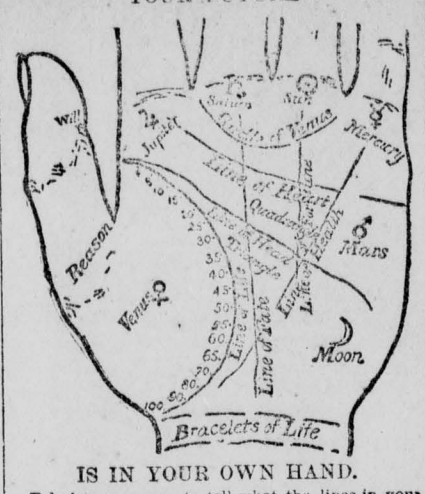

IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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